

THE CRITIC.

VOL. XXV.—No. 629.

OCTOBER, 1862.

Price 6d.; stamped 7d.

MINERALOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE,
London.—Professor Tennant, F.R.S., will give a COURSE OF LECTURES ON MINERALOGY, with a view to facilitate the study of Geology, and of the application of Mineral Substances in the Arts. The Lectures begin on Wednesday morning, Oct. 8, at nine o'clock. They will be continued on each succeeding Friday and Wednesday at the same hour. Fee, 3s. 2s. R. W. JEFF, D.D., Principal.

OWEN'S COLLEGE, MANCHESTER
(In connection with the University of London).—SESSION 1862-3. The COLLEGE will OPEN for the SESSION on Friday, the 10th October, 1862. The Session will terminate in July, 1863.

Principal—J. G. GREENWOOD, B.A.
COURSES OF INSTRUCTION will be given in the following departments, viz. Classics, Comparative Grammar, English Language and Literature, Logic, and Mental and Moral Philosophy; Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry; Natural History (for this Session), Anatomy and Physiology of Man and of the Animal Kingdom; History, Jurisprudence, and Political Economy; Oriental Languages, French, and German.

THE EVENING CLASSES, for persons not attending the Day Classes, will commence on the 13th October, 1862, and terminate on the 1st May, 1863.
Particulars of the Day and Evening Classes for the present Session will be found in prospectuses, which may be obtained from Mr. NICHOLSON, the Registrar, at the College, Quay-street, Manchester. More detailed information as to the foundation of the College, the courses of study, the scholarships, and prizes offered for competition, and other matters in connection with the College, is contained in the "Calendar," which may be had, price half-a-crown, at the College, or from Messrs. SOWER and SONS, Booksellers, St. Ann's-square, where a syllabus of the Evening Classes, Lectures, &c., may also be had, price 3d.

Dinner will be provided within the College walls, for such as may desire it.
The Principal will attend at the College, for the purpose of admitting Students, on Tuesday, the 7th, and Wednesday, the 8th October, from eleven a.m. to two p.m.
J. G. GREENWOOD, Principal.
JOHN P. ASTON, Secretary to the Trustees.

EXAMINATIONS FOR SCIENCE
CERTIFICATES OF THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION, will TAKE PLACE at the OFFICES of the SCIENCE and ART DEPARTMENT, SOUTH KENSINGTON, on the days shown below.

The examinations will last each day from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m. with one hour's intermission in the middle of the day, except on the days for Subject I., and Chemical Analysis.
Candidates for certificates who have registered their names must attend at 10 minutes before 10 a.m., at the Offices, South Kensington, on the day or days which are indicated for the subjects they wish to be examined in.

GROUP.
I. Practical Plane and Descriptive Geometry, Mechanical and Machine Drawing, &c.
II. Mechanical Physics.
III. Experimental Physics.
IV. Chemistry.
V. Geology and Mineralogy.
VI. Physiology and Zoology.
VII. Botany and Vegetable Physiology.
VIII. Mining and Metallurgy.

Subject 1.—Monday, 3rd November. (Tuesday, 4th November.)
Subject 2.—Wednesday, 5th November.
Subject 3.—Thursday, 6th November.

Subject 1.—Friday, 7th November.
Subject 2.—Saturday, 8th November.
Subject 1.—Monday, 17th Nov. morn.
Subject 2.—Monday, 17th Nov. after.
Subject 1.—Friday, 14th Nov. morn. (Analysis on Friday after.
14th November, and Saturday, 15th November.)
Subject 2.—Friday, 14th November, after.
Subject 1.—Monday, 10th November.
Subject 2.—Tuesday, 11th November.
Subject 1.—Wednesday, 12th November.
Subject 2.—Thursday, 13th November.
Subject 1.—Tuesday, 18th November.
Subject 2.—Wednesday, 19th November.
Subject 1.—Thursday, 20th November.
Subject 2.—Friday, 21st November.

* As many students as possible who take up only Inorganic Chemistry will do their Analysis on Friday afternoon; the rest on Saturday. Analysis-tables are allowed.
N.B. Candidates must send in their names before the 15th October, except those coming up in Mechanical and Machine Drawing and Building Construction who must send in their names by the 5th October.

By Order of the Committee of Council on Education.

ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES.

Director: Sir ROBERT LIMEY MURCHISON, D.C.L., M.A., F.R.S., &c.
During the Session 1862-3, which will commence on the 6th of October, the following COURSES OF LECTURES and PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATIONS will be given:—
1. Chemistry.—By A. W. Hofmann, LL.D., F.R.S., &c.
2. Metallurgy.—By John Percy, M.D., F.R.S.
3. Natural History.—By T. H. Huxley, F.R.S.
4. Mineralogy.—By Warrington W. Smyth, M.A., F.R.S.
5. Mining.—By A. C. Ramsay, F.R.S.
6. Geology.—By Robert Willis, M.A., F.R.S.
7. Applied Mechanics.—By Robert Willis, M.A., F.R.S.
8. Physics.—By J. Tyndall, F.R.S.

Instruction in Mechanical Drawing, by Mr. Binns.
The Fee for Students desirous of becoming Associates is 30l. in one sum, or entrance, or two annual payments of 20l., exclusive of the Laboratory.

Pupils are received in the Royal College of Chemistry (the Laboratory of the School), under the direction of Dr. Hofmann, and in the Metallurgical Laboratory, under the direction of Dr. Percy.

Tickets to separate Courses of Lectures are issued at 3s. and 4s. each.

Officers in the Queen's Service, Her Majesty's Consuls, acting Mining Agents and Managers, may obtain tickets at reduced prices.
Certificated Schoolmasters, Pupil Teachers, and others engaged in Education, are also admitted to the Lectures at reduced fees.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has granted two Scholarships, and several others have also been established.
For a prospectus and information, apply at the Museum of Practical Geology, Jernyn-street, London.

TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

TO be SOLD CHEAP, a first-class GOLD ENGLISH LEVER, CENTRE SECOND, STOPPED WATCH, suitable for a sporting gentleman. Price 15 guineas. May be seen at Mr. ELLAM'S, Chronist, Enfield, N.

THE PRESS.

THE PRESS.—WANTED by a Gentleman, who is a *verbatim* Shorthand Writer, an ENGAGEMENT as SUB-EDITOR or REPORTER. He has had several years' experience on the weekly and daily Provincial Press. Letters to "S. A. B." care of Mr. White, 33, Fleet-street, London.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.—A young gentleman, of eight years' experience on the Glasgow Press, as Publisher, Cashier, &c., is open to an ENGAGEMENT. First-class references. Address "S. R." Post-office, Glasgow.

NEW YORK.—A Gentleman connected with the New York press, who possesses means of furnishing exclusive information, wishes to become the CORRESPONDENT of an ENGLISH JOURNAL. Terms moderate. Address "NEW YORK," care of Messrs. Hammond and Nephew, 27, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.—A gentleman, of superior abilities and acquirements, and long practical experience in the entire routine of a Newspaper Office, desires a RE-ENGAGEMENT as EDITOR or SUB-EDITOR of a metropolitan or provincial paper, or to write leaders, in which he would be found an able assistant. Terms moderate; a permanent respectable berth in a suitable locality being more an object than a large salary. Address "L. O. L." (No. 629), CRITIC Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS, &c.

ESHER, SURREY.—THE SONS OF GENTLEMEN EDUCATED for ETON, HARROW, and the PUBLIC SCHOOLS, the ARMY, CIVIL SERVICE, and INDIA, by the Rev. CHARLES CLARKE, &c. &c.; from eight years old and upwards. Terms according to age and requirements.

A YOUNG LADY wishes to meet with an ENGAGEMENT for a few hours daily, or on alternate days. She is competent to give instruction in drawing, French (acquired in Paris), German to junior pupils, music, and English. Address "O. P." (No. 628), CRITIC Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, London, W.C.

A WIDOW LADY, of position, purposes residing abroad with her daughters. She wishes THREE or FOUR YOUNG LADIES to accompany her family, in which they will receive every kindness, and a superior EDUCATION, conducted by a governess of high attainments, assisted by natives of the country. Address "A. M." Boddington's Library, Notting-hill-gate.

A BENEFICENT and MARRIED CLERGYMAN, a Cambridge M.A., residing in Cheshire, whose son (then 12 years old) took the Uppingham Scholarship last year, receives THREE or FOUR BOYS, between the ages of 8 and 12, to EDUCATE for PUBLIC or PRIVATE SCHOOLS. There are two vacancies. References to the Head Master of Uppingham, &c., &c. Terms ninety guineas. Apply by letter to "C. M. A." (No. 495), Field Office, 346, Strand, London.

TO SCHOOLS and COLLEGES.—ALFRED W. BENNETT, Publisher and Bookseller, 5, Bishopsgate-street without, London, E.C., is prepared to Supply Educational Establishments in London and the country on the most advantageous terms. Orders by post, or otherwise, promptly attended to.

THE DAUGHTER of a CLERGYMAN, receiving a limited number of LADIES to BOARD with her, has VACANCIES. Also a DRAWING-ROOM FLOOR, UNFURNISHED, with board if desired. Address "A. B." Mr. Hole's Library, 8, Victoria-terrace, Belsize-road, St. John's-road, N.W.

A LADY is seeking a SITUATION as HOUSEKEEPER and COMPANION, to an elderly or invalid lady or gentleman, or any situation where trust and experience are required. Good testimonials and references. Address "W." Post-office, Barnsbury-road, N.

WOOD-ENGRAVING.—Mr. GILKS respectfully announces to Publishers, Authors, Inventors, Manufacturers, &c., that he has increased facilities for executing every branch of the Art, in the best style, and at moderate charges. London: 21, Essex-street, Strand, W.C.

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MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.—Readers of the best Literature in town or country are invited to apply to the present number of "MUDIE'S LIBRARY CIRCULAR," and to make their selection of books for autumn and winter reading from the ample lists contained in its pages.
These lists, be it remembered, represent the main sources of the general information now in vogue. —Saturday Review.
All the best new works continue to be added to the Library in large numbers as they appear.
CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE, New Oxford-street, London (City Office, 4, King-street, Chancery); Cross-street, Manchester; and New-street, Birmingham.

THE EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY.

APPOINTMENTS OFFERED.

FULL particulars of the following Appointments Offered are entered on the *Gratuitous Educational Registry*. This Registry may be inspected, or further particulars will be supplied to applicants by letter, without payment of any fee. Address the GRATUITOUS EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY, CRITIC Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.
Notice.—Applicants by letter should quote the number of the "Box" in each case, to facilitate reference; and also inclose two stamps for the reply.

MASTER. A gentleman is required to help in the English and junior classical classes of a small public school, and to superintend about a dozen boarders out of school. The duty being light, this is a good opportunity for a young man preparing for the university or for orders. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 6144, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

RESIDENT TUTOR. Wanted immediately, a graduate in classical honours of Oxford or Cambridge. Salary 80l. a year. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 6146, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

RESIDENT ASSISTANT in a Yorkshire school. Required a gentleman of experience in tuition, and fully competent to take English generally, Euclid, &c. Terms about 40l. board and lodging. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 6148, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

REQUIRED an ASSISTANT in a Berk-shire school, who is thoroughly competent to take the usual routine of school business, and able to teach French and drawing. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 6150, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

SECOND MASTER wanted in a cathedral school in the north of England. Will be required to enter upon his duties after Christmas. An Oxford classman in orders preferred. Stipend 100l. and a share of the fees, amounting now to 50l. and likely to increase. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 6152, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

WANTED, an OXFORD GRADUATE, to read classics for three hours a day with young men, and to undertake light clerical work. Salary according to qualifications from 120l. to 150l. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 6154, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

WANTED, a GENTLEMAN, in a select school near town, to teach mathematics and classics to a few pupils preparing for civil and military examinations. Must be a good disciplinarian. Applicants to give particulars, and state terms, which must be moderate. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 6156, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

A GENERAL ASSISTANT in a school in Wiltshire. Remuneration, 8l. board and lodging, up to Christmas. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 6158, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS wanted in a private family; must be competent to teach good French, English, and music, one pupil being 14 years of age. A lady having a taste for drawing, being from 25 to 30 years of age, and holding Evangelical Church of England views, would be preferred. Salary 50l. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 6160, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

DAILY GOVERNESS wanted in a clergyman's family, about ten miles from London. Must be a thorough French scholar, and able to teach music and the usual subjects in an English education. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 6162, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

FRENCH GOVERNESS, in a Yorkshire school for young ladies. Must be able to teach thoroughly French and drawing. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 6164, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

A PARISIAN LADY is wanted immediately in a ladies' college, to teach her own language. Diploma and good references indispensable. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 6166, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS in a ladies' school near London. Must be able to assist in teaching good music. A comfortable home, but not a high salary, is offered. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 6168, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

WANTED, by a lady residing on the Continent, a GOVERNESS about 30 years of age and capable of educating a little boy. Latin and drawing indispensable. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 6170, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

A YOUNG GOVERNESS. Wanted one who can be well recommended by the lady who has conducted her education. There are five pupils. Locality Bedfordshire. Her comforts would be assured, with moderate salary. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 6172, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

PUPIL TEACHER (non-resident) in a juvenile school near Euston-square. One possessed of a fair amount of elementary knowledge, and not less than 16 years of age, will be preferred. Remuneration from 3s. per week. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 6174, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

NURSERY GOVERNESS. Required a lady who thoroughly understands the management of children, and would not object to take charge of their wardrobes. Applicants to state particulars and amount of salary required (which must be moderate). Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 6176, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

REGISTRY ADVERTISEMENTS
continued on next page.

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Notice.—Applicants by letter should quote the number of the "Box" in each case, to facilitate reference; and also inclose two stamps for reply.

A GERMAN PROFESSOR, who understands French, drawing, and music, desires another resident engagement. Age 29. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 11,896, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

A MASTER, in or near London (salary 100l. with board and lodging, or an equivalent), by a Cambridge graduate, sen. op. mathematical honours, a moderate classic, of some experience in tuition, 25 years of age, and in Priest's orders. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 11,811, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

PRIVATE LESSONS in French, German, Italian, and first-class mathematics, by a Graduate of the University of Berlin. Also lectures in schools on German and French literature, history, &c. Terms moderate. Has had considerable experience in tuition, and can be well recommended. Age 45. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 11,815, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

A PROFESSOR of French, German, and Latin, by a young Swiss gentleman who has passed a Swiss States' examination (equal to the degree of B.A.). Has had eight years' experience in tuition, and possesses excellent testimonials. Is able and would not object to teach Greek, if required; also gymnastics. Salary from 50l. to 80l., resident or non-resident, in a school or family. Knows English thoroughly. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 11,815, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

A RESIDENT ASSISTANT MASTER, or **PRIVATE TUTOR**. Five years' experience in teaching English generally, mathematics and classics, land surveying, and geometry. Age 25. Salary 40l. No objection to going abroad. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 11,817, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

A RESIDENT ASSISTANT in a school, or **TUTOR** in a family, by a gentleman of considerable experience in tuition, and who holds a certificate of higher classics, French, &c. from the College of Preceptors. Is fully competent to teach also English generally, Euclid, &c. Terms about 40l. board and lodging. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 11,819, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

A TUTOR in a family, or **ASSISTANT** in a school; the neighbourhood of London, the south of England, or the Continent preferred. Advertiser is 23 years of age; spent two years at the Lycée in France; has held the appointment of assistant in a school, and is competent to teach English, French, arithmetic thoroughly, book-keeping by double entry, elementary algebra, geometry, and land measuring. Terms 40l. board and lodging. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 11,821, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

A TUTOR in a family or school, by a graduate of the University of Berlin. Teaches first-class mathematics, Greek, Latin, French, German, and Italian. Age 26. Salary moderate. Has had much experience in tuition, and can be recommended by Dr. Kinkel. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 11,823, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

A ASSISTANT MASTER in a private school, or **MASTER** in a British school; if the former, with a salary and not less than 40l. board and lodging, or 80l. non-resident; if the latter, with not less than 80l. Obtained a first-class certificate; has experience in teaching, and can produce good testimonials. Age 22. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 11,825, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

A ASSISTANT MASTER (resident), by a young gentleman who has had two years' experience in tuition, and is competent to teach English generally, junior mathematics, Latin, French, and drawing. Salary 20l. Age 18. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 11,827, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

A ASSISTANT MASTER, by a gentleman who has had four years' experience in grammar schools, and is capable of instructing in all the branches of a sound English education. Age 29. Salary would be a secondary consideration; at present he is receiving 30l. per annum. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 11,829, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

A GOVERNESS in a gentleman's or tradesman's family, by a young lady who is accustomed to tuition, and able to instruct in music and French, with good English. Would not object to travel, nor to take a situation on the Continent. Salary not less than 20l., with laundry expenses. Age 24. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 11,831, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

A GOVERNESS in a family, where the pupils are under 14 years of age, by a young lady, who is able to impart a sound English education, with the rudiments of music. Terms 16l. the first year, with laundress, and a prospect of increase. Has had the tuition of four young ladies under 12 years of age. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 11,833, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

A GOVERNESS to children under 12 years of age, or as **COMPANION** to an invalid lady, by a young lady who has experience in both vocations. Is competent to teach English, French, music, and drawing. Salary 25l. A Midland county preferred. Age 23. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 11,835, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

A GOVERNESS to children under 12 years of age, by a young lady, who is competent to teach the usual routine of an English education, with music and French. Has had four years' experience in tuition, and can give respectable references. Salary not under twenty guineas. Age 26. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 11,837, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

A GOVERNESS, or NURSERY GOVERNESS, by a young lady, who is competent to instruct in English, with the rudiments of French and music. If required, would take the entire charge of her pupils and the care of their wardrobes. Salary 20l. Good references. Advertiser is well adapted to fill the situation of useful **COM-PANION** to a lady, and would have no objection to travel. Age 22. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 11,839, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

A GOVERNESS in a family, or **LADY HOUSEKEEPER** in a gentleman's or widower's family, by a young lady, who is experienced in tuition, and can speak and read French fluently. Has no objection to travel, nor to reside in the country. Salary 30l. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 11,841, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS. The widow of a clergyman wishes to recommend a young lady who has resided in her family as Governess. She is most conscientious in the discharge of her duties, and is competent to instruct in the general branches of a sound English education, also in music, French, the rudiments of drawing, and German, which she speaks fluently. Pupils under twelve preferred. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 11,843, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

AS DAILY GOVERNESS, in the neighbourhood of Waterloo-bridge, by a lady, who is competent to instruct young children in English, French, music, and drawing. Terms 21l. per annum. Age 20. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 11,845, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

AS ENGLISH GOVERNESS, in a nobleman's family, by a young lady, who is competent to teach thoroughly English, music, and French. Possesses superior testimonials; was five years in her last engagement. Salary not under 60l. Age 23. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 11,847, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS MORNING, AFTERNOON, DAILY, or VISITING GOVERNESS; the locality of Belgrave, would be preferred, but one which can be conveniently reached by rail not objected to. Advertiser has upwards of twenty years' experience in tuition, and travelled through France, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy. Her qualifications are English, French, music, and elementary German and Italian. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 11,849, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

MUSIC LESSONS, West End of London preferred, but would not object to go a short distance from town once or twice a week. Terms, at her own residence, near Portland-place, for lessons of one hour, 7s.; at pupils' residence 10s. 6d.; schools and colleges according to agreement. Is a finished pianist and thorough musician. Can give her lessons in German or French if desired. Age 22. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 11,851, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS, by a young lady who has some experience in tuition, and is competent to teach English, French, and thorough good music, having been a pupil of one of the first masters in London. Salary 25l. Age 21. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 11,853, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS VISITING TUTOR. A gentleman, formerly of Winchester College and the University of Oxford, has some hours disengaged. He has prepared pupils for Winchester, Eton, &c. High testimonials. Terms moderate. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 11,855, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

A YOUNG LADY is desirous of obtaining a situation as companion to a lady. She possesses a cheerful disposition, kind and obliging manners. Is a good amusements, plays and sings, and would have no objection to travel. Address, stating salary and requirements, inclosing two stamps, Box 11,857, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

EDUCATION, 40 guineas inclusive, or 30 guineas under 12 years of age. The highest educational advantages combined with home comforts and kindness. An Articled Pupil requires terms 25 guineas. Address Miss Browns, 17, Kensington-park-terrace, Notting-hill, London.

AS MISTRESS in a public school; if in London or its suburbs, preferred. Advertiser is 24 years of age, has experience in tuition, and can give good references. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 11,859, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

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Bonuses average more than 24 per cent. per annum on sum assured.
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Last Annual Report and Accounts may be had.
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102,817, have been paid by this company as COMPENSATION for 36 fatal Cases, and 5041 Cases of personal injury.
The SOLE COMPANY privileged to issue RAILWAY JOURNEY INSURANCE TICKETS, costing 1d., 2d., or 3d. at all the Principal Stations.
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1849
64, Cornhill, E.C. WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Head Office—29, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON,
and ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.
The following is an epitome of the leading results shown at the Annual Meeting of Shareholders, on the 8th instant.
FIRE BRANCH.
Large as the Revenue under this Branch had become in preceding years, the year 1861 has produced a further increase of Fire Revenue, the Premiums having attained the sum of 292,402l., being an increase in a single year of 29,425l.
The Fire Revenue has more than doubled in the last six years, the total increase being upwards of 160,000l., an advance by natural expansion, which is probably without parallel.
The Government Returns of Duty place the Royal, as respects increase of business, at the head of the Offices.
LIFE BRANCH.
The prominent feature is the increase and great amount of the new business transacted by this Company, the sum assured under new Policies alone for the past year amounting to 521,101l.; exceeding, by 70,000l. the new Insurances of the preceding year, which again had shown a great advance on its predecessors.
This large amount of business (and upon which the current year shows a yet further advance) is believed to result from public confidence, and from the signal advantage the Life Branch possesses in being so lightly burdened; the Fire Branch, from its magnitude, bearing by far the larger share of the general expenses of management, an advantage few Companies possess to the like extent.

THE TOTAL PAID-UP CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATED FUNDS OF THE COMPANY WERE CERTIFIED BY THE AUDITORS TO AMOUNT TO 446,000l. JOHN D. JOYE, Manager.
August, 1862. JOHN B. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

NEW STANDARD ARITHMETICS.

THE CIVIL SERVICE ARITHMETIC, with Appendix, and 203 Questions given at recent Examinations. 2s. 6d.

THE LADY'S ARITHMETIC, for Ladies' Schools and Governesses. 2s. 6d. [In a few days.]

THE SCHOOL ARITHMETIC; with Hints on Teaching. 1s. 6d.
London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co.

Just published, price 2s. 6d.

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THE INDEX

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THE CRITIC.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO DENY that VICTOR HUGO's eulogium upon the Press, pronounced at Brussels, is a magnificent effort of oratorical genius; but we must not suffer the brilliance of the poet's fancy to disconcert us—the brighter the light, the more likely is it to dazzle our eyes and confuse our vision.

Is the Press, after all, so potent an influence for good as VICTOR HUGO would have us believe? We doubt it. We do not, as the *Times* does, deny that its mission is to change the old foundations of Society, for we see around us proofs too plain that it is accomplishing some such a work; but we doubt whether, by doing so, it is rendering a real, permanent service to mankind. It may be even granted that to the Press may be fairly attributed the rapidity with which the face of Europe has been changed during the past seventy years. From the time when MALLEET DU PAN first enunciated the principles of the nascent revolution in the columns of the *Mercure de France*, to these days when the daily press circulates its hundreds of thousands of copies over the world, the changes have been vast indeed; but we think it would not be difficult to show that those changes have not been all for good. To what must we attribute the facility with which peoples are moved to revolution? To the Press. To what is due the confusion of ideas on the subject of law? To the Press. What is it that has made men forget the old commination against those who remove their neighbours landmarks? Why, the Press. It is poison as well as antidote, according as it is used. It is the one or the other, according as it is in the hand of the murderer or the physician. VICTOR HUGO may glorify himself that the Revolution would not have been possible without the Press; but he will not deny that without the Press Louis Napoleon would not have obtained the supremacy of France. America could never have been anarchised, without the Press, and when the highest development of republican freedom that the world has seen had to fight for her own existence, one of her first acts was to put a chain upon her boasted ally the Press. This is neither the place nor the time to expatiate upon this theme; but we have said enough to show that the Press is not an unmixt benefit.

The comparison between the Press and the locomotive travelling through the tunnel "six thousand years long," is, in point of art, a magnificent one; in point of fact we doubt its completeness. The mighty engine drags the world with it, it is true. But whither? Alas! we know no more than JEAN VALJEAN knew when he ignorantly groped his way along the drains of Paris. It may be into a slough of filth from which we shall not emerge. It may be into the hands of JAVERT. And then, perhaps, JAVERT may not be so compassionate or so just.

If the realisation of the poet could be ensured, we might feel no doubt about what we should find at the mouth of the tunnel; but poets legislate for the stars. If we could have a Press presided over by the highest, purest, and most enlightened minds of the age; if we could have a Press freed from all influences but those of Truth and Justice—a Press in which political intrigues, private ambitions, sordid speculations, petty enmities, and the small personal views of trading proprietors had no influence, VICTOR HUGO's prophecy might be realised. Alas! what have we in reality? Since the Press is so powerful, does he suppose—can any thinking man suppose—that those who hold power and money in the world will not employ both to gain possession of this famous locomotive—and then where is the journey to end? If it be to the gain of those who drive the engine that the terminus shall be in the caves of Error, those dread retreats which are inhabited by chimeras, and falsehoods, and phantasms, how can we expect to emerge into the glorious light of truth?

Error must ever be more common than truth; for truth is the rare gem that lies hid under heaps of superincumbent error. We were once told by a most experienced journalist that he never yet had occasion to examine the statements made in a paragraph which had appeared in the papers without detecting at least one error. A case in point at once occurs to us. Not very long ago there was a fearful outrage committed in a money lender's chamber, in Northumberland-street, Strand, which aroused a great deal of public curiosity. The papers were full of it, and it was to the London journals that all very naturally looked to obtain authentic information. Surely, one would imagine, it could not be very difficult to obtain such information. It was, as it were, round the corner for every paper in London, and they had but to send a man capable of describing the truth of what he saw and heard to get an accurate story. Not a bit of it. We carefully examined every report which appeared at the time (having special opportunities of knowing the truth), and we did not meet with one that did not absolutely bristle with error. For instance; a description of the room in which the contest took place was very generally adopted. It represented that it was filled with treasures of art, in a deplorable state of neglect. The furniture was of

the richest description, but dilapidated; there were bronzes and valuable water-colours. We saw these things; but the bronzes were plaster, the water-colours were common chromolithographs, and the furniture was so worthless that no dealer would have given five pounds for the entire contents of the room. So much for an event in the next street. Let us next take (merely for the sake of example) a story more difficult to test. When it was sought to cast odium upon the person and character of the exiled KING and QUEEN of NAPLES, the *Times* correspondent in Rome sent home some stories about the conduct of the ex-QUEEN—how she had been shooting the cats belonging to one of the Cardinals, and otherwise misconducting herself in public. At that very time we saw private letters from Rome written by persons of credit residing there, in which they asked with surprise what these statements meant: they were living on the spot, saw the ex-QUEEN every day, and neither saw nor heard anything of these vagaries. Of course, in dealing with a subject so vast, we can but give examples, and here are two typical ones.

Something might be said about the influence of the Press in revolutionising and anarchising our language; but that is a subject which requires separate and special treatment. Meantime, we submit these few observations to those who think it worth while to weigh the value of poetical imagery, and to ask themselves seriously whether it is absolutely certain that the Press is the saviour and regenerator of society?

What does the public think of that part of EARL RUSSELL'S Minute of Regulations for the Diplomatic Service, which relates to the educational standard to be applied to them? It is a portentous document, so far as length goes; but really it seems to us to go a very little way. We dismiss at once those parts which relate to salaries, expenses, leaves of absence, and the like, as being matters highly interesting, no doubt, to the diplomatists themselves, but of little importance, and that a sinister one, to the public. It is the scale of intellectual acquirement, openly professed at the Foreign Office, that excites our interest, and with it our amazement and alarm. The *attaches* at our foreign courts ought to be officers of importance, and their duties should be onerous ones, for we are told that such is the case, and we have a good annual bill to pay as a confirmation of the statement. Such offices, we should imagine, ought to be filled by men of high intellectual capacity and considerable attainments. It is scarcely too much to expect that, if an official be accredited to Isphahan, Constantinople, or Jeddo, he ought not to be at the mercy of every dragoman who may be bribed to betray him, but should possess some slight knowledge of Persian, Turkish, or Japanese. EARL RUSSELL'S list of acquirements is, we regret to say, much more homely. The candidate for diplomatic employment must be able to read and spell, or, to use the magnificent verbiage of the Minute, he must be acquainted with "orthography and handwriting"—why not *chirography*?—he must be possessed of "general intelligence, as evidenced by the manner in which he acquits himself, and specifically by the quickness he may show on seizing the points in papers read to him, or read over by him once or twice;" he must be equal to the preparation of *precis*; he must know something of Latin, French, and German; he must have "a fair knowledge of the political history of Europe, and of North and South America, from the year 1660 to 1860 inclusive." Asia is not of the slightest importance: indeed, the less he knows of that perhaps the better; but he must have "a general knowledge of geography," the first four rules of arithmetic and decimal fractions, and "a general knowledge of maritime and international law, to be acquired from 'Wheaton's Elements of International Law,' and the first volume of 'Kent's Commentary.'" It is at the option of the candidate, but not obligatory on him, to be examined in Spanish and Italian in addition to these subjects.

It must be confessed that this is not a very exalted educational standard. It is, perhaps, a little higher than that of the Treasury clerk who, on being requested to "balance" his books, coolly desired his superiors to send for RAMMOO SAMEE, for he could *balance* anything; but not much. It is not a whit higher than the officials of that celebrated Embassy to Turkey, which stultified itself in the eyes of the SULTAN and his ministers by gravely offering (in the plenitude of their conceit) a few simple astronomical toys to men who had mastered the highest principles of astronomy, and who employed as the interpreter of their absurdity the very man who had translated the "Principia" into Turkish. Such a document as this minute of Lord RUSSELL must excite an equal amount of scorn and satisfaction at St. Petersburg, where men are subjected to every kind of proof before they are entrusted with the vitally important duty of representing their Sovereign abroad and doing his work among foreign peoples. Better, we think—far better have clever knaves, and return to the days when a Jew bell-keeper from St. James's-street was made our consul at Berlin, than entrust the work of the country to half-educated men, who cannot be even equal to the task of understanding the nature of the work they are called upon to perform.

While the FOREIGN MINISTER is promulgating his easy educational scale for adoption in the most important department of State, it is curious to see the zeal exhibited by the metropolitan police in a totally different direction. By a kind of ukase (for surely nothing could be more despotic) issued by Lieut.-Colonel PASCIAL, the Commissioner

of Police, it is now solemnly enacted that *every cabman must be able to read and write, and must be five feet high*. Surely the country would be none the worse if Lord Russell and the gallant Lieut.-Colonel were to change offices.

The Committee of Council have lately published their Annual Report on Elementary Education for the past year. This volume may now be purchased for 4s. through any bookseller; but of late the interest in this annual blue-book has so greatly decreased that its non-appearance altogether would scarcely be felt as a loss. While the Council-office kept faith with certificated teachers, by sending them this volume, it found its way into the hands of managers and others interested in education. The unfettered opinions of inspectors also gave considerable value to the book. These, however, are known to be revised and altered, "cooked," and "made pleasant," by official underlings, that no confidence is attached to them as representing the views of the respective inspectors. It appears that nearly 500 schools were added to the inspectorial list during the year—quite sufficient, we suppose, to contradict the objection that the plan was not sufficiently spreading throughout the country. This increase of schools comprised an increase of 65,758 scholars, and of 742 pupil-teachers. There was also an increase of 987 certificated teachers, and a slight, but by no means proportionate, increase of normal school students. New schoolrooms were built nearly adequate to the accommodation of the increased number of pupils. The total number of schools inspected during the year was 10,900 in which were 1,028,690 pupils, under 8069 certificated teachers, and 15,498 pupil-teachers.

The Revised Code is next referred to, and is stated to be designed to develop and mature the system hitherto in force. (!) As, however, no one believes that any such effects will result from the Code, we may leave the "designs" without further notice. The report laments that the age standard of examination had to be withdrawn. After the exposure of the fallacy of this test on all hands, to find it now advocated by the Council officials, shows that these people belong to those whom Sydney Smith described as never able to understand when they are out-argued. The remark that the proposal in question was "adopted on the recommendation of the Royal Commissioners" is most disingenuous. Instead of advising an exclusive payment for examination, the Commissioners expressly recommended some payment for attendance simply. The report supposes that 10s. per scholar should on the average be obtained. Whether two-thirds of this will be realised is extremely doubtful, and the injury done to education by the withdrawal of the most cultivated and experienced schoolmasters—which is already going on to a great extent—is more than a dozen codes could rectify, even if they aimed as much at the encouragement of the schoolmaster as the Revised Code does at his discouragement. When education is no longer carried on by well-trained teachers, the destructive effects of the Code will be seen, and the reaction against those "who fired the temple" will be too much even for the plausible trickery of Lowe, Ling, and the Times.

The Schoolmaster in relation to the Department of Science and Art.—One of the excuses made for the repudiation of augmentation payments to certificated schoolmasters, by the operation of the New Code, was, that such teachers would henceforth be entirely unfettered in the employment of their leisure time. It is true that the inquisitorial dictation of the Council-office on this matter was too anomalous and tyrannical to be otherwise than a dead letter in most cases. But it was a direct obstacle to the studious schoolmaster's working out the plans of the Department of Science and Art. Many teachers, knowing that by a little effort they could pass the needful examination and succeed as teachers of classes conducted under the plans of the Department, were prepared to exert themselves thus to make up for the losses they were forced to undergo by the withdrawal of their augmentation grants. With an interference that appears as inexplicable as unjustifiable, the Committee of Council are preparing to put obstacles in the way of the Department teaching being done by the certificated schoolmaster, however competent for the duty. This assumption of control, where payment has been repudiated, is surely too preposterous to be submitted to by any party. The unprovoked harshness—not to say spitefulness—of first making the schoolmaster poor by depriving him of his augmentation grants—deceiving him by promising him a *lien* on the new grants to the extent of his augmentation, which promise is made a delusion and mockery by the conditions or rather definitions of "ample payment" attached to it, and then keeping him poor by preventing him from working for the Department of Art, is characteristic of the treatment the schoolmaster has received from the concoctors of the new Code. Such treatment, however, will so seriously hamper the expansion of the operations of the Department of Art as to excite determined opposition. "My Lords" are said to have "rules" under their consideration. But why any restrictions should be proposed or the least impediments thrown in the way of the schoolmaster conducting evening classes under the Department of Art we are utterly at a loss to determine. For this work the schoolmaster is, generally speaking, by far the most suitable agent the Department can employ, on account of his acquirements—tested by the examination—and also on account of the much more important element of practical experience in the art of teaching.

The Suggested New Examination—Syllabus of the Committee of Council.—Mr. Cowie has directed the attention of "My Lords" to

the revision of the present syllabus for students in the training colleges. He suggests that greater attention should be paid to the literary, and less to the scientific and mathematical portions of the curriculum. To secure accuracy and fluent simplicity in English composition, Mr. Cowie would have a greater infusion of Latin, together with paraphrasing of poetry, and the condensation known as *précis* writing. His complete syllabus for the first year's students would comprise religious knowledge, elementary subjects of school instruction and methods of teaching them; grammar, including some Latin exercises and English composition; general geography, English history, elementary natural philosophy, school management, sanitary and social economy, music, and Euclid. For the second year the course is nearly similar, and, as far as can be inferred from the syllabus, comprising no advance on the first year's course. This, however, will doubtless be attained by greater difficulty and extent of the questions. Mr. Cowie is very solicitous that their Lordships should not be understood as wishing the schoolmaster to be depressed into a reading, writing, and ciphering drudge, though he does not attempt to show how a person whom the Revised Code defines as "amply paid" on 60l. to 80l. a year can be any thing else. Mr. Cowie might have spared himself the trouble of preparing his new syllabus if he expects students who pass the examination so as to obtain the new certificate of competency (the term *merit* being deemed inapplicable to schoolmasters!) to remain contented in that state of life in which it pleases "My Lords" to place him.

We extract the following paragraph from *Bell's Life* of the 21st September:

RAINDEER *v.* REINDEER.—Amongst the new names officially announced in the last sheet *Calendar* is Mr. Trowson's Raindeer (late Palm Oil), by Hesperus out of Palm, and Messrs. Weatherby have received special instructions to have the horse's title recorded as here written. The conventional method of spelling Raindeer has been with an *e* instead of an *a* in the first syllable, and their have been no end of Reindeers, with one still running on—Mr. Lambert's—in open defiance of "Johnson" and "Walker." The composition of the word has nothing, in fact, to do with driving a deer with reins, but takes its derivation from the old Saxon *rangier*. There was some rather heavy wagering at Mamhead over the alpha or epsilon in the Exeter race week, and a gallant captain profited much by the orthodoxy of his education. We had a glance at "The Reindeer" of Doncaster as we walked up to the course on Tuesday, and "mine host" will have to amend his sign-board; while calendars and stud books have, of course, continual *errata*, and even Buffon and other naturalists write elaborately of the reindeer.

Our sporting contemporary does not now for the first time come before the public as an organ of philology. We have not yet forgotten the great "*Lupulus versus Lupellus*" case in its columns, where, as an agreeable divertimento to the invitations of pugilistic tapsters, and accounts of ratting matches and prizefights, some learned Theban roundly held forth that the diminutive of *lupus*, "a wolf," was *lupulus*, and that, consequently, the name of the well-known racehorse *Lupellus* was a grammatical barbarism, intolerable to the polite ears of the readers of "Bell."

The proper way to spell reindeer is, of course, a much more doubtful question than the other, as it is spelt "reindeer," "raindeer," and "ranedeer." The last is, perhaps, the best of all, if, as appears probable, the word is derived from the Saxon *hrana*, *rangier*, &c. At all events, we can more easily account for the intrusion of the *e* than the *i* into the word, through the French *renne*, from *hrana*. How we may ask, does the learned and gallant captain, who made such profitable use of his knowledge, or want of knowledge, explain the presence of the *i*, seeing that he objects to letter *e*? His own derivation, *rangier*, does not account for the presence of the former vowel.

After all, we should like to know what "method" we are to follow in spelling English words except the "conventional" one. There are many scores of them, which, if we look closely at their derivations, may be said to be spelled wrongly. Take, for instance, the word *ceremony*. Why should it not follow the form of the Latin *cerimonia*, and be spelled with an *i* instead of an *e*? Doubtless we have got the word from the French rather than the Latin, but "first principles" would require the *i*.

A correspondent asks a question, somewhat late in the day, respecting our report of the Celebration Dinner of the Acclimatisation Society. As regards the leporines, we avowed our disbelief in the possibility of a cross between the hare (*Lepus timidus*) and the rabbit (*Lepus cuniculus*), albeit certain connoisseurs present at the dinner pretended to detect the flavour of both animals blended. Our contemporary directs our attention to the *Cornhill Magazine* for May 1860, which contains an article entitled, "Studies in Animal Life," and which refers to the leporine, stating that, purely as a commercial undertaking, a new hybrid race, a cross between the hare and the rabbit, had been reared by M. Roux, of Angoulême, who sends upwards of a thousand to market every year. For the information of our correspondent, we may observe that we were already aware of the article in the *Cornhill* and of M. Roux, and also of the fact that he sells a great many leporines; a fact which, indeed, goes far to account for the perpetuation of this vulgar error. Attempts have been made by zoologists of less commercial tendencies to obtain a cross between the hare and the rabbit, but in vain. At no zoological garden in Europe has such an experiment succeeded. M. Roux, however, has succeeded in breeding rabbits with peculiarities vaguely resembling those of the hare, and all who are acquainted with rabbit-breeding well know

what curious varieties may be obtained by the process of continual selection. These rabbits M. ROUV chooses to call *Leporines*, and under the pretence that they are the results of a cross between the rabbit and the hare, gets a high price for them; but this is a mere pretence, and neither a very scientific one nor a very honest one.

It is not for mere vainglory that we point to the exact realisation of our prognostications as regards the Great Exhibition. From the beginning of the business to the very end, from the mulcting of the exhibitors down to the CADOGAN job, the affair has been disgraceful throughout; and now, after all the vapouring of those contemporaries who strove hard to prop up the tottering fabric, we are openly told that a deficit is to be the result, from which Messrs. KELK and LUCAS are expected to relieve the guarantors. Why the guarantors should be relieved of their responsibility is more than we can say. No doubt it would be most inconvenient for many of them to pay even a per-centage upon their undertaking; but they entered into the engagement with their eyes open, and for such of them as did so for the mere sake of a bragging advertisement we can have no pity. At one time it was thought that the PRINCE of WALES would close the building; but it has been decided otherwise—wisely, as we think. If the PRINCE was kept aloof from it at the beginning, when it was as yet comparatively pure of shame, by all means let him shun it now that it is disgraced by so many jobs. It will be closed by the Commissioners, or rather the fitting ending will be an auction for all the world's goods. Thus the undertaking which was commenced and carried on in an unmitigated spirit of petty huckstering, will come to an end amid the squabbles of a "knock out."

Two agents from the Circassian people are now in England for the purpose of invoking the assistance of this nation against the aggressions which their country has been subjected to for so long, or at least to secure the means of escape, so that their enemy may get the soil only and not the men. They will make their first appearance before a British audience at Preston, at a meeting to be held this evening (Wednesday the 1st), in the Corn Exchange of that town. As the first delegates from this interesting people that have appeared in Western Europe, their appearance should awaken interest, and to the intent that our readers may be reminded who and what the words Circassians and Circassia mean, we will quote the eloquent words in which Mr. URQUHART describes his first meeting with men of that race:

If you could but have seen a real representative of that people, and a sample of the garrison of the Caucasus—of the defenders of our Indian empire—comely in aspect, vigorous of frame, with the eye of the eagle and the limbs of the roe, and combining the sternness of the clansman with the suavity of the courtier and the simplicity of the child. How have they been enabled to oppose a barrier against the southward outbreak of the nomade and teeming North? They have been enabled to do so by the value of individual worth, by the strength of single heroism. The child there, like the nursing of Sparta, is considered the property of the community, and educated for the common good, by a discipline of mind and body, giving fortitude and sobriety to the first, endurance and dexterity to the second. I was first led to conceive the design of visiting Circassia by speculations of a political character. I conceived that the secret of Russia was to be read in the Caucasus, and that there resided elements for a combination most essential to the greatness of England, most important to the well-being of mankind. Under these convictions, I resolved to penetrate the fable of mysteries that environed the shore of Colchis, or to perish in the attempt. I did land on that shore unarmed and alone—I did read that mystery—I did see the truth of my calculations, and the reality of these elements; and within four-and-twenty hours did I find myself seated on a knoll, the Cuban running at my feet, and before me rolled out the interminable vistas of Muscovy, traced with Calmuck lines, and dotted with Cossack pulks, while around me were assembled, in all the splendour of their antique array, thousands of breasts sheathed in warrior mail, and the proud representatives of national majesty. There I beheld the only people from Nova Zembla to Tangier—from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean—prepared to avenge an insult, or resist an injury from the Czar of Muscovy. Then it was that the involuntary oracle burst from my lips, "You are no longer tribes, but a people; you are Circassians and this is Circassia."—*D. Urquhart.*

We willingly give insertion to the following correction of a statement which appeared in our last number:

SIR,—Your last number of the CRITIC (page 70), in speaking of Mr. Babbage, contains a paragraph in which I am sorry to add there is not one word of truth. Mr. Babbage, of Trinity, could never have been told by his tutor that he could not expect to beat Sir John Herschel, who was of St. John's, for the very simple reason that, not being of the same year, they could not be brought into competition. With all the facts connected with the nonappearance of his name in the mathematical honours I am officially acquainted, and have therefore ventured to contradict your tale. How far the real facts might tell in Mr. Babbage's favour or to his disadvantage, is no part of my duty to make known. Had his name appeared in the Tripos, there are good grounds for believing that it would have been in no low place.

We may add that what we said of Mr. BABBAGE in our last number was given merely as old Cambridge gossip, for the correctness of which we did not pretend to vouch. On referring to the University Calendar we observe that Sir JOHN HERSCHEL took his B.A. degree in 1813, and Mr. BABBAGE in 1814. If, therefore, the latter did not "degrade," he could have had no chance of being in the same Tripos as Sir JOHN. We quite hold with our correspondent in the probability that had Mr. BABBAGE's name appeared in the Tripos, it would have been "in no low place." The wonder is that it did not appear there; though, after all, this is Mr. BABBAGE's affair, not ours.

THE BANQUET TO VICTOR HUGO AT BRUSSELS.

THE IDEA OF OFFERING A BANQUET TO VICTOR HUGO, and of welcoming to it all who have aided in interpreting his great work "*Les Misérables*," was a very happy one; and Messrs. Lacroix, Verbeekhoven, and Company (the eminent Belgic publishers) deserve the credit due for its conception and for having successfully carried it out. The position occupied by the great chief of romantic literature is sufficiently exceptional to render anything connected with him of the deepest interest to those who are accustomed to watch contemporary literature for the signs of the times. In this sense, a banquet given to Victor Hugo upon Belgian soil, and attended by most of the leading writers on as much of the Liberal Press as yet exists in France, is not without significance, and certainly the spectacle of so many intelligent and influential journalists daring to come forward and do honour to France's exiled bard is in itself a triumphant refutation of the calumny that liberty of thought is in that country not merely prostrate but dead.

There are other considerations which serve to render a banquet given to Victor Hugo a remarkable and interesting event. It is more than thirty years since the appearance of "*Nôtre Dame de Paris*" informed France that in the author of the "*Orientales*" she possessed one of the greatest writers of fiction that ever lived. Imperfectly as that noble romance has been rendered into English, even those who are only acquainted with it in that dress have appreciated something of the vivid fancy, tender pathos, interspersed with terrible and gloomy fits of passion, and above all the rich colour of style which characterise it. Since that, Victor Hugo has given to the world no other romance. For more than thirty years the pen of Fiction has apparently been laid aside; though, from time to time, volumes full of sweetest poesy, and pamphlets fulminating denunciations against his political enemies have given significant proof that the energies of the master have not been dormant. At last burst forth upon the world "*Les Misérables*," incomparably the greatest work of imagination that has appeared in our time.

We have no need to retrace our steps over the vast field opened by this book. Our opinions upon it have been duly and at length recorded. Our admiration has not, we trust, been indiscriminating; but we have avoided the crime or the stupidity of characterising this noble pleading in favour of humanity as the fine-spun sophistry of a brain-sick poet. As a literary performance it has many faults; but, giving the whole weight to the blemishes to which we allude, there remains enough of beauty, enough of genius, to make the reputation of a whole century of the men who are adjudged to take the lead among fiction writers in this country. As a tribute, therefore, to a literary chieftain, the banquet had its interest.

In one other respect we would regard Victor Hugo—as a politician. His political career has been varied—anything but consistent. He was descended from a Republican father and a Royalist mother, and his career has taken the colour of his parentage. He is, moreover, a poet, and therefore inconsistent. He has admired in turn and adhered to Napoleon Buonaparte, Charles X., Louis Philippe, and the Republic. The last made him representative of Paris in the Assembly; the Citizen King made him Peer of France. When Napoleon was in his apogee, Victor Hugo was at the Ecole Polytechnique, and who can wonder that that grand and brilliant eagle's flight had a charm for that young, romantic mind? The pages of "*Les Misérables*" abound with traces of this devious career, which Victor Hugo is far too honest to conceal. There we find the admiration for the hero unabated; and there also, in the midst of a Republican ecstasy, a saturnalia of barricades, he pauses for awhile to draw up a long, minute, discriminating analysis of the character of Louis Philippe; an analysis which has attracted the warmest and most grateful acknowledgments from the Orleanist princes themselves. And yet, amid all these wanderings to and fro, there are matters in which no man has been more consistent than Victor Hugo—in his abhorrence of tyranny, his detestation of baseness, his love of truth, and his pity for human suffering. In witness of this we may call upon eloquent witnesses, "*Napoleon le Petit*," his many protests against capital punishments and "*Les Misérables*"—the last, the greatest, and most eloquent.

What separates such a man from the mere fiction-writer or composer of verses is that he is in earnest. Be they right or wrong, he has convictions, and he lives every hour of his life a fervent, passionate existence, animated by the love of country, and eager for the attainment of both definite and indefinite ends. This is what gives a weight to his utterances which the words of a merely literary man can never have; this is what touches his lips, and, like the live coal of Ezekiel, lends an inspired brilliance to his words. What cares the mere novelist for anything but the success of his book, the favour of the reviewers, the amount of his pay? Nothing. What lesson does he essay to teach? None. And what, in return, cares the world for him when the last volume is read, and the amusement to be extracted from it has been squeezed to the last drop? Little enough. In this country, our greatest writers are told by the guardians of opinion that they have no right to occupy themselves with public affairs; that their business is to be amusing, to take their money, and get them off like clowns who have done their fooling. This is what robs literature of its vitality, and let us add, of much of its title to respect. In England, we either have not, or think we have not, any cause to be in earnest. To live and trade, to eat and drink, to make money and spend it,

this is the sum and substance of our lives. Laws, rights, religion, we leave to small cliques of persons who are so good as to take care of them on our behalf. When a man has given up his sense of right and wrong to his member of Parliament, his estate to his lawyer, and his body to his physician, there is not much left to be in earnest about. This may be right or it may be wrong. We do not argue that question now. We merely seek to explain why it is that the voluntary exile of Victor Hugo is a fact of such immense significance in France; why this demonstration in his honour is a matter of such weight that all reports of it have been interdicted throughout the French press; and why it is not only impossible that such a feeling could attach to any man of letters in this country, but it is very difficult for an Englishman even to understand it. For this also the banquet at Brussels was interesting.

The *festin* was held in the house of Messrs. Lacroix and Verbœckhoven (Impasse du Parc), where a saloon was prepared and decorated for the occasion. Everything that liberality could obtain and good taste select was there. The list of guests comprised M. Victor Hugo himself (who presided at the banquet) and his two sons, Charles and François Victor; MM. Ernest and Albert Lacroix (of the firm); M. Verbœckhoven (the celebrated painter); and MM. Henri and Eugène Verbœckhoven; M. Fontainas, the Burgomaster of Brussels; M. D. Vervoot, the President of the Cercle Littéraire et Artistique; MM. Neffzer (editor of the *Temps*), Texier (of the *Siecle*), Berardi (of the *Indépendance Belge*), Cuesta (of the *Novedades de Madrid*), Banville (of the *Boulevard*), Mahias (of the *Presse*), Rochefort (of the *Figaro*), Louis Blanc, Pelletan, Considerant, Nadar, Lowe, Landoy, Boyé, Morel, Frederix, Gerimond, Parfait, Tottrand, Voituren, Cerfbeer, Ghémar, Courvulle, Casterman, Ferrari, C. Berru, Labrousse, Wolfcarius, Cournet, Robelin, Tarry, Beck, Chassin, Legrault, Brives, Carlos Derode, Legueux, E. Peeters, de Laveleye, Claye, Couvreur, Desmarests, Henaux, Octave Pirmez, Pagnere, Carjat, Dumoulin, Guillaume, Van Meenan, Allix, G. Frederix, Gery Legrand, G. Masure, Boone, De Lorbac, Lamy, V. Joly, H. Ferrier, Fontaine, Laussedat, Molinari, Van Bommel, Madou, &c. Mr. James Lowe was the sole representative of English journalism present. M. Victor Hugo presided, as the honoured guest, supported by the Burgomaster of Brussels on one side, and M. Lacroix on the other.

When the last *plat* had been served, M. Lacroix (the head of the firm) rose and gracefully thanked the guests for the honour they had done to him and his partners by accepting their invitations, some at the cost of so much time, trouble and expense. He then briefly, but eloquently touched upon his position towards M. Hugo, and the satisfaction of every kind which he had derived, and yet hoped to derive from it. He could not presume, he said, in the presence of so many men of letters, to approach the matter which had brought them together in its literary sense, and he would cede his privilege of bidding Victor Hugo welcome to the Burgomaster of Brussels to M. Reverdy, M. Pelletan and others.

The Burgomaster addressed a few earnest and cordial words of welcome to Victor Hugo, and was followed by M. Reverdy (director of the *Indépendance Belge*) in an eloquent speech.

M. PELLETAN (one of the ablest and most earnest French journalists of the liberal party—whose pen has proved itself sufficiently formidable to be interdicted in the newspapers, and to be permitted only to manifest itself in books), rose and said:—

"To Victor Hugo! But first let me thank our host for having chosen me to speak in the name of literature. This is the first day I have lived for eleven years. I can drink to genius, and on a free soil—its proper pedestal. When that pedestal is wanting, I know but of one other that is worthy of it—Exile.

"I breathe then the air of freedom. I can speak in perfect liberty! There are none here but honest men. The walls have no ears, and if they had, to whom should they tell what they hear? There is none to listen to them. Have we not here the first authority of the city in the person of the Burgomaster? And authority speaks to us but of liberty. Authority and liberty in perfect harmony.

"We all, who are now sitting around this table, come from very different horizons; we speak different languages; many of us have never seen each other before, nor have we found ourselves on the same road. And yet we have but to see each other here, by the light of genius in the service of progress, and immediately we feel it necessary to grasp each other by the hand. It seems as if we had known one another for a long time. We are not only brought together, we are united; we are not only fellow-guests, we are fellow citizens. One conscience, in some sort, has drawn us from the countries which chance has given us to elevate us to the universal country of humanity.

"A book has worked this miracle of sympathy, and the true power of these days is THE BOOK—the more popular as it is welcomed by public opinion, the universal suffrage of intelligence. This is why the old powers have always persecuted the book: rivalry, my friends: and now, in very hatred of the book, do you know what they are striving their utmost to do? To make a rifled cannon that will carry four leagues. Four leagues! What is that? The book has a very different range. As soon as it appears, suddenly, as by an electric spark, it goes round the world. Every one is touched by it, and if they are not vanquished, at least they are disturbed. There never was anything great happened in the world that was not prepared or preceded by a book. Where the book is wanting, it is no longer an event, it is an accident. Do you wish for a proof in the history of the day? But a short time back America

seemed to have adopted a fixed policy on the subject of slavery. She exhibited the scandal of a paradoxical Liberty that held a chain in one hand and a whip in the other. It was wisdom in policy to keep silence about that monstrous standard of civilisation. But lo! a book appeared; a novel written by a woman—and, I thank God, the novel can yet upon occasion correct the false positivism of the Statesman, for to the diplomacy of politics it opposes the eternal truth of the human heart—and the presidentship of Lincoln came out of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." And, to-day, while Victory seems to play with white man's blood, as an expiation for the blood of the negro, and to pass and repass from the one camp to the other, I dare to predict which will be the conqueror. It will be, as ever, the side which has right. Let us not be particular as to the exact time: at this moment slavery is abolished. When a question of that kind has to be argued with cannon, it is already settled.

"Since I have begun, I will carry my idea to its conclusion. There are some things which we ought never to say in the presence of a living man; but when the act of faith in a great writer is also an act of courage (I ask pardon of my beloved master—the master of us all), we have a right to do a violence to his modesty. France was asleep. She did not even dream. (Cries of "No! no!") I pray you do not misunderstand me. I know that there are dreamers in France, and I am, perhaps, one of them. I speak of the France that is indifferent. She slept, and when she awoke from time to time, it was to think of the rise and fall of what was worse still than sleep. But "Les Misérables" has startled her in her sleep. The air is shaken. She re-enters into possession of her conscience. She feels; she thinks; she lives. And we, men who date from another epoch, we do better than live, we revive, to find in that admirable work the last traces of the literary revival of our youth. A new spirit is breathed into the nostrils of our country, and we are all bettered for it in some way or other. For this, and for my part, I thank most profoundly the poet of our choice, whose name is, in a manner, the *rendezvous* of those souls which still stand erect. I thank Belgium for having welcomed us to her Liberty with such cordial sympathy. Finally, I thank our host who, in giving this patriotic festival of thought, has given us, at the same time, the opportunity of embracing old friends whom we had not seen for twelve years."

VICTOR HUGO rose and said: "Gentlemen, my emotion is beyond words, and if words fail me, you will be indulgent. If I had only to reply to the honourable burgomaster of Brussels, my task would be a simple one. To do honour to the magistrate so worthily popular, and to the city so nobly hospitable, I should but have to repeat what is in every mouth, and to transform myself into an echo; but how shall I thank the other eloquent and cordial voices which have spoken of me? By the side of these great publishers, to whom we owe the fruitful idea of an international publishing house—a sort of preparatory bond between the peoples—I see assembled journalists, philosophers, eminent men of letters, the glory of letters, the glory of the civilised Continent. I am troubled and confused at being the centre of such a feast of intellect, and at seeing so much honour paid to myself, who am nothing but a conscience accepting a duty, and a heart resigned to sacrifice. How shall I thank you all? How seize all your hands in one grasp? It can easily be done. All you who are here—authors, journalists, editors, printers, publishers, thinkers, what do you represent? What but all the energies of the intelligence, all the forms of publicity. You are Legion; you are the new organ of the new society; you are the Press. I drink to the Press—to the Press of every people! To the free Press! To the potent, glorious, and fruitful Press!

"Gentlemen, the Press is the light of the social world, and where there is light there is something of Providence. Thought is more than a right; it is the very breath of man. Whoso enchains thought enslaves man himself. To speak, to write, to print, to publish, these, from a correct point of view, are identities; these are the circles of intelligence in action, unceasingly enlarging; these are the sonorous waves of thought. Of all these circles, of all these radiations of the human mind, the largest is the Press. The diameter of the Press is the diameter of civilisation. To every diminution of the liberty of the Press there corresponds a diminution of civilisation. Where a free Press is stayed, you may say that the nutrition of the human race is interrupted. Gentlemen, it is the mission of our time to change the ancient foundations of society, to create true order, and to substitute everywhere realities for fictions. In this displacement of the social bases, which is the colossal work of our century, nothing can resist the Press when it applies its strength to drag forth Catholicism, military rule, absolutism, and to the masses of the most refractory facts and ideas. The Press is strength. Why? Because it is intelligence. It is the living trumpet which sounds the *réveille* of the nations. It proclaims with a loud voice the approach of right. It takes no notice of night, but by saluting the dawn. It predicts the day, and warns the world. Yet sometimes (strange phenomenon!) it is warned itself—which reminds me of the owl reprimanding "Chanticleer" for his song.

"Yes, there are countries in which the Press is oppressed. Enslaved? No. An enslaved press is a combination of words which is impossible. Moreover, there are two ways of being a slave; that of Spartacus and that of Epictetus. The one breaks his chain, and the other strengthens his soul. When the fettered writer cannot have recourse to the first method, the second remains for him. No, whatever despots may do, I declare it to all those free men who are listening to me—and

what you, M. Pelletan, have just said in such admirable terms, proves it; and, besides that, all you others have proved it by your generous example—no! the mind can never be enslaved.

"Gentlemen, in the age we live in, without the liberty of the Press there can be no safety: the wrong road; shipwreck and disaster everywhere. There are, in the present day, certain questions which are the questions of the age, and which stand there before us inevitable. There is no middle course—you must grapple with or fly them. Society is drawn towards them by an irresistible force. These questions are the subjects of the sorrowful book of which M. Pelletan has so well spoken. Pauperism; parasitism; the production and division of wealth; money; credit; work; pay; the extinction of poverty; the progressive decrease of penalty, misery, and prostitution; the rights of woman; the rights of the child who requires—I say requires—gratuitous and obligatory instruction; the right of the soul, which includes religious liberty—these are the problems to which I refer. With a free press, these have light to shine upon them. They are manageable. We can see their precipices and their approaches, and we can attack and penetrate them. Attacked and penetrated—that is to say, resolved—they will save the world. Without the Press, the profoundest night. Put out the beacon, and the port becomes a rock.

"Gentlemen, with a free Press, error is not possible; no vacillation; no blind groping in the march of humanity. In the midst of those dark roads of social problems, the Press is the finger-post. There is no doubting. If you attain the ideal, you arrive at justice and truth. But to march is not enough; you must march in advance. With what purpose do you press forward? That is the whole question. To pretend to move is not progress. To seem to step forward without moving may be excellent for passive obedience; but the goose-step is a mechanical movement unworthy of the human race. Let us have an object; let us know whither we go; let us proportion the effort to the result, and let there be an idea in every step we take, and let one step be attached to another as the solution is to the idea, and as victory should follow right. Let there never be a step backwards. Uncertainty of movement denotes an empty brain. Nothing is more wretched than to wish, and not wish for a thing. The man who hesitates and draws back never thinks. As for me, I no more admit of politics without a head, than of Italy without Rome. Since I have spoken that word Rome, suffer me to interrupt myself, that my thoughts, turning aside for a moment, may fly to that valiant man who lies on the bed of pain. Ah! he has good cause to smile. Glory and right are with him. What confounds and overwhelms me is that there could be found in Italy, in that noble and illustrious Italy, men who could lift the sword against that virtue. Did not those Italians recognize a Roman? These men call themselves men of Italy; they cry out that she is victorious, and do not see that she is decapitated. It is a sad adventure, and history will recoil with disgust before that hideous victory which consists in killing Garibaldi to avoid the possession of Rome. The gorge rises at it. Let us pass on.

"What, gentlemen, is the patriot's ally? The Press. What is the terror of the coward and the traitor? still the Press. I know it, the Press is hated; a great reason for loving it. All the iniquities, all the superstitions, all the fanaticisms denounce it, insult it, and abuse it as much as they can. There was a celebrated encyclical letter of which some remarkable words remain fixed in my memory. In this letter, a Pope of our times, Pope Gregory XVI, the enemy of his age, —and to be that seems somewhat a common misfortune with Popes—bearing in mind the Ancient Dragon and Beast of the Apocalypse, thus characterised the Press in his monkish Latin:—"Gula ignea, caligo, impetus immunis cum strepitu horrendo." I do not dispute a word of this; it is an accurate portrait—a mouth of fire, smoke, prodigious rapidity, and a formidable noise. Yes; it is the locomotive which passes! It is the Press; the immense and living locomotive of Progress! Whither is it going? Towards what does it drag Civilisation? To what does that powerful pilot-engine draw the peoples? The tunnel is long, dark, and terrible. For humanity is as yet underground, overwhelmed and crushed by the superincumbent mass of superstitions, prejudices, and tyrannies, which encloses it as in a vault filled with darkness! Alas! since man has existed all history has been subterranean. Nowhere could we discover any sparkle of the ray divine. But now, in the nineteenth century, after the French Revolution, there is hope, there is certainty. There, far before us, a luminous point appears. It grows, every moment it grows larger, it is the future! it is reality! it is the end of misery! it is the dawn of day! it is Canaan! It is the land of the Future, where we shall have none about us but brothers, and nothing above us but Heaven! Courage to the holy locomotive! Courage to Thought! Courage to Science! Courage to Philosophy! Courage to the Press! Courage to you, also, you minds! For the hour approaches when humanity, delivered at length from the black tunnel six thousand years long, brought suddenly face to face with the sun of ideality, will rush forth gloriously into light.

"Gentlemen, one word more, and in your indulgence allow me to make it a personal one. To be among you—what joy! I thank God that he has given me, in my severe life, this charming hour. Tomorrow I re-enter the shadow; but I have seen you—I have spoken to you—I have grasped your hands—and I shall have that to carry back again to my solitude. You, my friends of France, and you, my other friends who are here, will understand that it is to you I address my parting words. Eleven years ago you saw me go forth almost a young man; you find me now an old one. The locks are changed;

but not the heart. I thank you for remembering an absent man. I thank you for having come here. Receive—and you also, young men, whose names have been dear to me from afar, and whom I now see for the first time—receive my affectionate thanks. It seems to me that among you I breathe my native air; that each of you has brought to me a little of France. It seems to me, that I can see arising from your assembled souls thronging round me, something charming and august, which shines like a light, and which is the smile of our country.

"I drink to the Press! To its power, glory, and influence! To its liberty in Belgium, in England, in Germany, in Switzerland, in Italy, in Spain, and in America! To its deliverance elsewhere!"

It is impossible to describe the frenzy of delight and admiration with which this eloquent oration was received—this oration of which (whatever we may think of its philosophy) every word is a brilliant epigram. Frequent bursts of applause interrupted the orator at the close of each phrase, and when he had finished the whole company pressed around him with enthusiasm, eager to shake him by the hand, or at least to touch the hem of his garment.

Shortly after, M. Louis Blanc was called upon to speak, and he improvised an eloquent but somewhat vehement discourse, taking for his text the failure of Garibaldi's attempt upon Rome, and the condemnation of that attempt which had appeared in the English press. Garibaldi, he contended, had gone to ask for Italy's right, and he had been beaten back by Italians; but even in his distress he was victorious, for the affair at Aspromonte could not but hasten the departure of the French from Rome. In the course of his speech, which was very violent both for the phrases and choice of subjects, he spoke of Louis Napoleon as "the Imperial Pantagruel."

Other toasts were proposed with fit orations. Honour was done to the foreign journalists who had come from different countries to do honour to the occasion. Photographic portraits of Victor Hugo were distributed among the guests as *souvenirs* of the event, and midnight had chimed from the towers of St. Gudule before the guests separated, each bearing with him a reminiscence which can never be effaced of one of the most interesting literary events that has taken place in modern times.

THE ALDEN TYPE-SETTING AND DISTRIBUTING MACHINE.—A company has recently been formed in New York, with a capital of 20,000*l.*, to work a patent for a type-setting and distributing machine, invented by Timothy Alden, a native of Massachusetts, who spent twenty years and over forty thousand dollars in its perfection, and, strange to say, died six months after having obtained the patent for it. His whole life and thought after he attained manhood were expended in the invention. So completely was his mind absorbed in it that, in walking the streets, his hands moved involuntarily, as if following the motion of the machine, and he cared to talk about nothing else. *Wood's Typographic Advertiser* describes the machine as occupying only four or five square feet of room, and as an ornamental piece of furniture. It does the whole work of setting up type ready for the forms, and after it has been used it distributes it again to its appropriate class. The work of setting and of distributing is done simultaneously. The machine is to be worked by hand or steam, as is most convenient. It is moved by the strength of a child's arm, and may be rigged to be moved by the foot of a compositor. The work of composition is performed by pressing upon ivory keys representing letters or characters, in nearly the same manner as a piano is played. There are 154 of these keys placed closely together, representing the different kinds of letters, upper and lower case, spaces, figures, punctuation marks, &c., of one particular class of type, and these keys can be touched with exceeding rapidity. By the complex working of the machinery this touch brings the type from the fount, and places it in appropriate order. Any attempt to describe the machinery would be futile. It is very nice and subtle, but when its working is understood the plan is very simple. We may say, however, that it has the form of a circular table. In the centre is a wheel, turning horizontally, which brings the types to their place in the line. The wheel is about two feet in diameter. Around it there are arranged thirty-six type conveyers or fingers, one-half of them to carry type for setting, one-half for distribution. Around the wheel are 154 radiating grooves or channels, with one end presented to the wheel, which contain all the letters or marks of one particular kind of type, and as the wheel revolves each groove takes from the wheel or delivers to it its particular type. The touch upon the keys causes the type corresponding to that key to present itself to the wheel when it comes around. The process of distribution, however, is on a different plan. The machine will distribute the type to their appropriate case without any attention from the compositor. Their delivery is governed by a particular nick in the back, which differs on every different letter and mark, and the type, guided by this nick, cannot possibly be deposited in a wrong case. As the wheel revolves the distributing fingers or conveyers stop at the body of dead matter and take each letter and deposit it in its proper place, while the setting fingers stop at the case, and take the letters severally and place them in the composing-stick in the order in which the compositor touches the keys. The outside grooves containing the type are so arranged in moveable segments of the circle that they can easily be removed to give place to grooves containing other sizes of type. If the compositor desires to stop the distribution he may do so by a touch of his finger, and go on setting type alone. On the other hand, he may discontinue composition, and the machine will go on distributing as before, without interference from anybody. If any of the grooves are filled, the wheel passes the type on and drops it into the pie-box. When type-setting is being done the line is shoved towards the column of matter, cut into lines by the compositor, and "justified" with ease and accuracy. The key may be touched with the greatest degree of rapidity possible by the hand, but the wheel only revolves at a certain speed, and the compositor is enabled to touch sixty keys ahead of the delivery by the wheel, thus giving him abundance of time to look at the line as it is set up, and correct any mistake that he may have made; or, if he is careful enough always to touch the right keys, which is easily enough done, he may take the time for rest. But no proof reading or correcting is required of the matter set up by this process. The inventor was a practical printer previous to conceiving the idea of the invention, and every requirement of type-setting and distributing is provided for. The machine is all metal, and scarcely liable to derangement, or any great wear. The type is also better preserved by its use. It is claimed by those holding the patent that it will set up 40,000 ems (80,000 letters) per day, or as much as six or eight compositors. The price asked for the machine is 300*l.*

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LITERATURE.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF CHARLES V.

The Autobiography of Charles V. Recently discovered in the Portuguese Language by Baron KERVYN DE LETTENHOVE, Member of the Royal Academy of Belgium. The English Translation by LEONARD FRANCIS SIMPSON, M.R.S.L. Copyright Edition. London: Longmans. 1862. pp. xlviii. 161.

THIS BRIEF BUT INTERESTING VOLUME supplements in a very valuable manner the abundant labours of Robertson, Stirling, Sandoval, Martinez de la Puente, Mesenius, and the other numerous historians who have chosen for their theme the great and triumphant career of Charles V. It is nothing less than the autobiography of that puissant prince written by himself at a very advanced period of his reign, and intended for the instruction of his son and successor Philip. That the original of such a document has, or once had, existence was already well known to students, albeit the document itself was unknown, and the original has not even yet been discovered. That which the Baron Kervyn de Lettenhove has discovered at the Imperial Library of Paris is but a Portuguese translation. The original is yet missing, and what has become of it cannot even be surmised. The translation is described as: "The History of the most invincible Emperor Charles V., King of Spain; composed by his Cesarean Majesty, as is shown by the preface on the following pages, translated from the French and from the original at Madrid, in 1620." If this be a correct statement of facts, the Portuguese MS. which the Baron Kervyn de Lettenhove has discovered is a translation into Portuguese from a French translation, which was afterwards compared with the original document at Madrid in 1620. What has become of that interesting original document no one knows. The Baron Kervyn de Lettenhove asks: "Did some prejudice of natural honour cause it to be destroyed when the grandson of the King of France came to occupy the throne of Charles V.? Has it been the football, at the commencement of this century, of some of those soldiers who thought they were avenging the vanquished of Pavia when they made their weapons clang in the caverns* of the Escorial, where reposes the rival of Francis I.? Or is it, on the contrary, preserved among a lot of secret archives? Spain, we hope, will deem these doubts worthy of solution."

The existence of the original document was, we repeat, perfectly well known. William Van Male, one of his secretaries and translators, speaks of it in these terms: "In the leisure of his navigation on the Rhine, the Emperor, having plenty of leisure time on board ship, undertook to write his journeys and expeditions from the year 1515 up to the present moment. The work is admirably polished and elegant, and the style attests great strength of mind and eloquence." The account of his journeys and expeditions here referred to is no doubt that which is now before us. It closes at the year 1548, eight years before he resigned his Crown and retired to the monastery of Yuste. To that retirement, however, he most likely bore this record of his deeds; although there is no evidence to show that he took advantage of the retirement which he there enjoyed to complete the work. The Baron Kervyn tells us, that "In the enumeration of the books found at Yuste, after the death of Charles V., we find the following:—"A Book of Memoirs (*Memorias*) with a golden pen." This was, there can be little doubt, the autobiography whose translation is before us; but if the golden pen had been active in the solitude of Yuste, its productions have not yet reached us.

A man's own account of himself is always more interesting than anybody else's, and to the eye of a careful analyst it will generally be more instructive. The errors of self-love are less complicated than those of ignorance and prejudice, and they have this advantage, that they are based upon the immutable laws of human nature, and can, therefore, be read plainly by one who understands those laws. When the hero of the self-told tale is a man who has played such a considerable part in the world's history as was supported by Charles V., the interest becomes indeed intense. There is also another charm about the autobiography of a great man; it enables us to realise something of the indifference with which men who are placed in considerable positions come to look upon the greatness which surrounds them and the tremendous events in which they take part. This is merely by reason of the operation of a very simple law of our nature. It has been well said that princes see farther than other men because they are placed higher. Thanks to that high position, they are not dazzled or astonished by the brilliance which surrounds them. The facility with which human nature adapts itself to circumstances is astonishing. A man who is accustomed only to the management of a shop or of a factory imagines that to rule a kingdom would be too great a task for his understanding. The chances are it would not be

so. Great events and magnificent ceremonials, which unsettle, fever, and disturb the tranquillity of those who are not accustomed to them, are to princes but the natural events of every day life. The curt and unadorned simplicity with which this monarch records the most stirring and important events is the first thing that strikes us in his narrative. It is only after reflection that we perceive how natural that simplicity is after all. Take, as an illustration of this, the opening sentences of the autobiography. Here we find events of which the historians have made volumes, recorded in, comparatively speaking, a few lines.

After the death of King Philip, there were at intervals various wars in the States of Flanders, which we called the Netherlands. One of those wars was that undertaken by the Emperor Maximilian, in concert with King Henry of England, against Louis, King of France. By the prudence, as well as by the habitual bravery of the Emperor, the French were defeated whilst endeavouring to relieve Tournay. After the capture of that city, siege was laid to Tournay, which, shortly afterwards, also surrendered. The result was, that the Archduke Charles, grandson of the Emperor, proceeded to Tournay, which was then in the hands of King Henry, and to Lille, where he had his first interview with the same King, and where, amongst other things, his emancipation was discussed and resolved upon. This took place in the year 1515, during which he was immediately recognised as Lord of the said States of Flanders. Shortly afterwards, the same Archduke sent ambassadors to King Francis of France, who at the same period had inherited that kingdom, on the death of King Louis. These ambassadors negotiated and concluded peace. In the same year, his Majesty visited a portion of the States of Flanders, and whilst making that visit there arrived at the Hague, in Holland, M. de Vendôme, sent by the King of France to ratify that peace. That portion of his states which he had not time to visit this year, was visited by him in the following year, 1516, and he held his first Chapter of the Order of the Golden Fleece at Brussels. This was the year of the death of the Catholic King; and, dating from that moment, the Archduke assumed the title of King.

At the same period he recovered, not without some resistance, his domains in Friesland; then the King of France, on the occasion of his recent accession, expressed a desire to open other negotiations with his Majesty, which took place at Noyon, at the same time and in the same year. The King of France sent the Seigneur d'Orval to ratify what had been newly agreed upon. His Majesty remained in the Netherlands until after September 8, 1517, upon which day he embarked at Flushing for Spain, and he left for the first time, in his absence, Margaret, his aunt, Governor of his states.

This same year, his Majesty maintaining the peace concluded in France, and the friendship of the King of England, embarked, as already stated, at Flushing, crossed the ocean, and for the first time saw Spain, where his sojourn was to be prolonged till 1520. Continuing his journey to Turdesillas, he went to kiss the hands of the Queen his mother, and starting from thence, he proceeded to Mojados, where he met the Infant Don Ferdinand, his brother, whom he welcomed with great fraternal love. At this time Cardinal Fray Francis Ximenes, whom the Catholic King had instituted Governor of his kingdom, died. Continuing his journey, his Majesty arrived at Valladolid, where he assembled the Cortes of the kingdoms of Castille; and he was recognised as King conjointly with the Queen his mother.

Here we have the record of a war with France, and the conclusion of a treaty of peace, the taking possession of Spain and the Netherlands, the recovery by force of Friesland, all conducted prosperously, and all by a youth seventeen years old. This passage affords, moreover, one or two corrections to the historians. Robertson attributes his visit to Spain to the entreaties of Cardinal Ximenes, and assigns the end of 1518 as the date of his first visit. Charles speaks of his visit to Spain as the natural consequence of his accession to his domains, and makes no further mention of Cardinal Ximenes but that he died shortly after his arrival. The date of that arrival, moreover, is at the end of 1517, and not 1518.

With similar brevity he records all the most important events of his life. His marriage appears in this brief form: "In 1526 the Emperor left Toledo for Seville, where he married." That is all. Of the ceremonies observed, the beauty of the bride, the magnificent jewels—topics which would have supplied the historian or the modern reporter with material for many pages of eloquent description, not a word. The births of his children are recorded with exact regularity, and so also are his attacks of gout. In two instances only does he condescend to a petty detail, and both of these concerned his personal ailments. On one occasion, when the gout was very bad, he wrote down that "he suffered so much from the gout that he was obliged to have a linen pad to his stirrup to rest his foot, and he rode thus all day," and again he writes that "this was his fourteenth attack; and, in the spring, to hasten his convalescence, took a concoction of China-wood."

Before going through Charles's account of his career the reader will do well to recall to mind the position in which this prince found himself at its outset, the circumstances of the times in which he lived, and the events which characterised those times. At a very early age Charles inherited the Netherlands and Franche Comté as the heir of his father Philip, Archduke of Austria, and the Kingdom of Aragon and Castile, with Naples, Sicily, and Sardinia, in the right of his mother Joanna, the sole child of Ferdinand and Isabella. This was the origin of that union between Spain and the Netherlands which is so visibly recorded to the eye in the Moresque splendour of some of the public buildings of Brussels and of Bruges, and on the tombs of Spanish governors and grandees in all the principal churches throughout Belgium. This was the blending of divine right which brought Protestant Flanders under the scourge of the able but ferocious

* The word "caverns" is Mr. Simpson's, not ours, and is a very vile one. Not much better is the word "researches," in the preceding page. Mr. Simpson's translation is a very fair one, but it is not free from blemishes like these. He would have done well to bear in mind the description (quoted in the Baron Kervyn's introduction), of Van Male's system of translation: "Perhaps I may be accused of employing a new and too free system of translation. I have followed the exact text before me, without, however, holding myself bound to give it literally, but without altering the sense, even when I have not adopted the same order and the same words."

Alba, a minister who was but too willing to work the cruel behests of such a tyrant as Philip. The consequences of that tyranny are but too obvious in the priest-ridden condition of Belgium at this moment, and among the most striking proof that the memory of it is still lively in the breasts of the Belgians, we may point to the two magnificent pictures upon the walls of the International Exhibition, whereby M. Gallait has nobly commemorated the deaths of the martyred Counts Egmont and Horn.

The passages in which Charles records the earliest actions of his reign have been already quoted. In 1519 he succeeded to the Empire of Germany by the death of his grandfather Maximilian. This momentous event is thus recorded:

In the year 1519, His Majesty assembled the Cortes at Barcelona. On his way, he learnt the death of the Emperor Maximilian, his grandfather; and, whilst holding the Cortes, the news reached him of his election to the Empire, which Duke Frederick, Count Palatine, was charged to announce to him. From thence he left for Corunna, to embark to receive the Imperial Crown at Aix-la-Chapelle.

On his road to Germany he visited Henry VIII. at Dover, holding what he records as his "second interview with the king," the first interview having taken place, as already recorded, in the year 1515, at Lille. Immediately after his coronation, he held the famous Diet of Worms, at which Luther was summoned to appear; to enable him to do which Charles granted him a safe conduct. The growing power of Protestantism is thus noticed by Charles himself. "About this time, the heretical doctrines of Luther in Germany and the *Comunidades* in Spain, began to manifest themselves."

It was during this Diet of Worms that the hostilities between Charles and Francis I. of France broke out, which lasted many years. There was a personal quarrel between these princes. We have already seen that the reply which Charles sent to Francis in 1518 was construed into an affront by the latter; but the Emperor gives the following detail: "not only could that King not conceal his mortification and little satisfaction it gave him, but it gradually increased, especially when the Catholic King was elected Emperor." The campaign against France is dismissed in about four pages, and the great event which brought the war to a close is very curtly recorded:

At this time (1525) the King of France laid siege to Pavia, which was held by Antonio de Leyva, and, in the battle fought in front of that city the King was made prisoner by the Duke of Bourbon. . . . The King was taken by the Viceroy of Naples into Spain to Madrid, where he fell sick, and the Emperor went to pay him a visit. This is the first time they met. . . . At the same time (1526) he set at liberty the King of France, receiving in exchange two of his sons as hostages, conformable to the conditions of the conventions made at Madrid.

It will be remembered that it was after the battle of Pavia that Francis wrote to his mother, "Tout est perdu, fors l'honneur." The quarrel thus patched up was renewed by Francis, who entered into a league with Pope Clement VII. and Henry of England against the Emperor. The latter, however, made short work of his Holiness; for the Constable of Bourbon marched to Rome at once, took it, and shut up Pope Clement in the Castle of St. Angelo, until such time as he came to his senses, and made peace with the Emperor. As for Francis, his raid upon Savoy was repulsed, his forces beaten, and after an interval of peace and being beaten in a third war, he gave up for a time his hostile claims against Charles, and peace was concluded between them in 1538.

In 1535, Charles's great expedition upon Tunis took place. The object of this war is not stated, but it was obviously a religious one. He merely tells us that during the winter of the previous year "was conceived and prepared the expedition to Tunis," and afterwards recording the arrival of the Infant of Portugal to join the expedition, he says that he did so, "having learnt that the expedition undertaken by his Majesty was directed against the infidels, being a high-minded Christian prince, he joined the expedition at Barcelona." Pope Paul (the successor to Clement) also contributed six galleys to the fleet, thereby giving it still more the character of a Holy War. The result of that expedition is well known, the defence of Tunis by Barbarossa Khair Eddin and its capture by Charles being one of the most remarkable events of the time. It is recorded by Charles himself in a very few simple words:

Then, after having made a reconnaissance as to the best point for landing, he for the first time set foot on African soil, with his whole army, commanded by General Marquis du Guast. After being delayed by some skirmishes, he besieged Goulette for some days with heavy artillery, and finally carried it by storm.

At this time the Emperor received the news that the Empress had given birth to the Infanta Doña Juana, her second daughter. A few days afterwards, leaving Goulette and the fleet well provided for, he advanced towards Tunis with his infantry and cavalry and some pieces of artillery. Whilst advancing, Barbarossa made a sortie from Tunis with a large body of Moors, on horse and foot, supported by numerous artillery, and attacked the Emperor between some pits and swamps, where he had halted to rest his army.

The Emperor took possession of the ground, and compelled the enemy to withdraw, with the loss of their artillery and of a portion of their troops. His Majesty also suffered some loss on his side; on the same day Barbarossa beat a retreat toward Tunis. At daybreak next morning the Emperor drew up his army in order of battle, and advanced against the said city of Tunis, and neither Barbarossa nor his men could prevent him forcing an entrance with his army. After having sacked the town and liberated the Christian slaves, he restored it to King Hassan, and having returned to La Goulette, which he fortified, he embarked with the intention of taking the city of Africa.

Subsequently, when Francis I. went to war with Charles on account of Savoy, the Sultan Solymán was on the side of France, and sent

Barbarossa at the head of an army to ravage Italy. In 1541 Charles returned to Africa and attempted to take Algiers; but the expedition was an ill-fated one, and the Emperor had, for the first time in his career, to eat the bitter fruit of failure. In the account which he gives of this untoward event, Charles strives to make the usual excuses for his mistakes by attributing much to destiny. The weather was against him: "so fierce a tempest arose on sea that many vessels perished, and the army on land also suffered considerably. . . . Finally (he adds), the annoyances became so great that the Emperor deemed it the wisest plan to relinquish the expedition and put to sea." Further on he refers to the want of provisions; but, he adds, that, after all their misfortunes, "the troops recovered so well that, without so much loss as might have been expected from such weather, they all returned to the appointed rendezvous. The Emperor dismissed the superfluous men and those least wanted, and the others returned to their garrisons." This, it must be admitted, is a slight enough description of an event which, according to the historians, cost the best part of an army and a fleet, and compelled the Emperor to leave both his artillery and his baggage in the hands of the enemy.

In 1542, Francis I. once more attacked Charles for the sake of the Netherlands—always a capital object in the eyes of the French monarchs. "Nevertheless," writes Charles, "by the grace of God, the Emperor, and those who had the management of his affairs, set things so well in order, and organised so able a defence, that this time the said King did nothing of importance."

At this period Pope Paul, not satisfied with having issued a bull, which was a testimony of his good will, but which had scarcely any other effect, convoked a general Council at Trent, and at the same time sent his legates to his Majesty and to the King of France, not only to invite them and to exhort them to peace, but also to restrain them by ecclesiastical censure if they would not obey his behest to conclude a truce. This happened, as already said, at the period his Majesty was attacked, and when the French were repulsed on all sides and compelled to withdraw. His Imperial Majesty, seeing with what intentions his Holiness wished to effect a peace between their Majesties, and that thereby his Imperial Majesty would have been mulcted and dispossessed of all that had been taken from him by a sudden and unexpected invasion, did not think it either equitable or suitable to accept such propositions of peace; but he felt indignant, and obliged to reconquer what belonged to him, and to show his resentment for such an injury. The Emperor, therefore rejected the said propositions, and would not hearken to them at all. He somewhat drily dismissed the Legate, who had addressed him in a tone without that respect which was due to his Majesty. He, however, still protested that he was, as he always had been, inclined to treat for peace, provided that the adverse party was governed by reason, and provided that the peace was sure and suitable to the service of God and to the welfare of Christianity.

The struggle between Charles and Francis was for supremacy, and no one can wonder that the Holy Father was anxious—for the sake of the peace of Christendom, and, doubtless, also, that all his Catholic sons should aid him in the common object of repressing the rising heresy—to bring about a peace between them. In 1544 the proceedings of Francis (who was ever alternating between professions of friendship and hostile acts) became so outrageous, that Charles marched into Champagne, and dictated terms of peace before the walls of Chalons. It happened at that precise moment that Henry of England was harassing his host of the Field of Gold Cloth on the other side by besieging Boulogne, and Charles threatened, if his terms were not accepted, that their forces should advance on each side until a junction was accomplished at Paris. There is a story rife among the historians, that, on one occasion during their quarrels, Charles accused Francis of perjury, and the French King replied by challenging the Emperor to single combat. The latter, however, makes no mention of such an occurrence.

In 1543, the Council of Trent was summoned by Pope Paul III., for the purpose of protecting the Roman Church against the inroads of Luther and his followers. Charles says of the Pope, that "he had promised to announce and convoke the Council immediately, and exhibited a lively desire to provide a remedy for the evils which had befallen Christianity, and for the abuses of the Church; nevertheless, those demonstrations and first zeal gradually cooled down, and, following the steps and example of Pope Clement, he temporised with soft words, and always postponed the convocation and meeting of the Council until he sent to Monzon—where the King of France commenced the war in 1542—a bull of convocation of the said Council at Trent." One of the results of the Council was the treaty of peace between the Emperor and Francis. The former writes, that "he knew and had seen the great arrogance and the obstinacy of the Protestants, and feared that no good results would be obtained. He had always maintained the conviction, with many others, that it was impossible to lower by means of severity such obstinacy and so great a power as that possessed by the Protestants; he was, therefore, perplexed how to act in a matter which it was so necessary and so important to see settled. But God "who never forsakes those who have recourse unto Him, even when they do not deserve it," showed him the way, which way was a secret treaty with Francis to support the spiritual and temporal power of the Pope, and that "if his Holiness would give them the support of his spiritual and temporal power, their Majesties—considering that kind and conciliatory measures were of no avail, and that the obstinacy and the insolence of the Protestants increased daily to such a degree that it could no longer be tolerated, would undertake by force to remedy and obviate their obstinacy and their insolence." The convenient manner in which Charles referred all events which accorded with his own policy to the will of God, is noticeable in this document. When the death of the Duke of Orleans happened at the fortunate moment for Charles, he

* Mehedia—the ancient Aphrodisium.

wrote, "this death came opportunely, for, as it was natural, it may be believed that God had resolved it in His secret judgments."

This secret convention between the Emperor and the Pope was the cause and mainspring of that war which agitated Germany for the next eight years. The reforming Princes and Electors soon got wind of the matter, and when Charles next came to Germany at the head of a following rather more numerous than usual, they told him, frankly enough, that to come to Germany "at the head of an army was something quite new, and which scandalised the greater portion of that country." Charles replied, graciously enough, that he wished to settle matters by peace and concord rather than by force and discord, "for he never wished to have recourse to arms unless he found that all other means were to be despaired of, and that he was compelled to adopt such a step." Later on he admits that "the Pope's emissaries and some ecclesiastics were incessantly endeavouring to induce the Emperor to take up arms against the Protestants;" but that the Emperor hesitated, not from any qualms of conscience, but "as much on account of the greatness and difficulty of such an enterprise, as also to have time to consult the King his brother, whom he daily expected." It was not long, however, before a league was cemented according to the wishes of the Pope. Some of the Protestant party in Germany, and above all the combination of power called the League of Smalcalde, in vain attempted to ward off the blow. Others, however (at the head of whom was the Elector John Frederick of Saxony) assumed a more defiant attitude, and the Emperor soon had to take the field to uphold his resolution of remaining, as he expressed it, Emperor of Germany. The opening of the war is thus related by him:

At this time the Protestants who had taken Rhain, a domain of the Duke of Bavaria, were advancing on Ingolstadt, a town belonging to the same Duke, into which the Emperor had placed some troops. They sent him by a trumpeter and a page, according to their custom, a letter, as long as it was insolent, of which his Majesty took no heed, and to which he did not take the trouble to reply. As they had entered into this path, it would have been better for them if they had adhered to their defiance, throwing off all reserve and carrying out their threats, than to waste their time in such empty fanfaronades. God blinded them; he allowed this to be the third fault which they committed, that they might not obtain the object of their perverse designs. The Emperor, turning this time and advantage to account, hastened the arrival of the Papal troops, as well as of those of the other Italian princes, of the Spaniards, who had been called from Lombardy, and of some Germans, who, in consequence of impediments and obstacles caused by the advance of the Protestants, had not been able to arrive sooner. They all reached Landsbut, and the Emperor immediately commenced to march with all the troops he had assembled, in the direction of Neustadt, a town belonging to the Duke of Bavaria, with the intention and wish of establishing his headquarters there, to entrench himself and gradually approach the enemy, which he could not do at the present moment, from a scarcity of provisions, because, as the war had only just commenced, the necessary measures had not yet been completed to provide the army abundantly with all that it stood in need of. Consequently the Emperor left Neustadt for Ratisbon; and there he so well organised matters, that no further want of provisions was felt, at least nothing worth mentioning. In the same city arrived the Spaniards, who came from Naples by the Adriatic; and also Marquises John and Albert of Brandenburg, and the Master of Prussia, with all the German cavalry they could collect, thereby rendering services to his Majesty.

The events of the campaign against the Protestants are detailed by Charles with greater minuteness than he has used at any other period of his career. The battle of Neustadt is described at considerable length; the Emperor (after his fashion) attributing the success of his arms to the special providence of God. The description he gives of the bombardment of his camp is highly characteristic.

For some days the two camps remained close to and opposite each other, and a few skirmishes took place, in which, with God's blessing, the enemy always had the worst of it. Nevertheless, they came and established themselves one league nearer to his Majesty. A night assault caused them great damage, and on the following day a good skirmish ensued; on the day following that, very early in the morning, they advanced with the whole of their army and artillery in good order, within cannon-range, towards the imperial camp. The Emperor, having been immediately informed of this by his general, the Duke of Alba, donned his armour, mounted his charger, and ordered the Duke at once, without making any noise or causing any alarm, to put the whole army in order of battle. The Emperor had scarcely shown himself, and the order which he had given had scarcely been executed, when the enemy, who had already established a portion of their artillery on a ridge, which was very convenient for them for this purpose, opened fire with that artillery, and with a number of other guns placed at different points, upon the camp and army of the Emperor, with such good will, that from eight o'clock in the morning till four o'clock in the afternoon, they fired from eight hundred to nine hundred rounds of heavy artillery; an event hitherto unprecedented, for never had an army in the open field been exposed to such a fire, without being protected by entrenchments. Nevertheless, the soldiers of the Emperor supported it so well that not one of them displayed the slightest semblance of fear, and, by God's blessing, the said artillery did not do much harm. The enemy suffered much more from the artillery with which the imperial army replied to them. It was reported that they had the plan of ceasing the fire of their artillery and attacking the Emperor's camp. It is possible that they had good reason not to do so; at all events, they must not be blamed for not having done so.

To this followed the battle of Nördlingen and the surrender of Donauwroth, Hastat, Laubingen, Gondelfingen, Würtemberg, Augsburg, and Strasburg. The Emperor records his successes on all these occasions with infinite gusto, always attributing everything which happened in his favour to Providential interference. On one occasion, when a dense mist obscured the advance of the Imperial soldiers upon the Protestants at Mühlberg, and the atmosphere was cleared at an auspicious moment, we find the matter thus recorded: "The Emperor placed everything in the hands of God, that, whether he should be preserved or perish, His will should be done; and God in His mercy deigned all of a sudden to clear away the fog, and give such a clear sky, that it was discovered that the supposition which

his Majesty had made on the previous day had been realised." After the battle of Mühlberg the Emperor disbanded his troops for the curious reason that "there did not remain any leader of importance who could take the field against him;" and resolved to terminate "what remained to be done by friendly measures." This was eventually brought about by the submission of the Electors of Saxony and Brandenburg, and the Landgrave of Hesse, upon terms satisfactory to the Emperor. This war over, Charles held a diet at Augsburg, and returned to the Netherlands. At which point in his career the autobiography ends.

Such is the sketch which Charles V. has given of his career, and it is, in every respect, a most interesting one; not the least so on account of the insight which it gives of the manner in which great persons and "heroes" come to estimate their position in the world. Within the limits of this little book we find much of Charles's own "rights," much of his power and dignity, much of his wars, and of his diplomatic intrigues of his opponents; but of the great bulk of mankind, of the vast throng of people who lived, and moved, and had their being around him; who paid for his glories and his victories with their sweat and with their blood; and, under the pretext of governing whom his position and proceedings were alone defensible—not one single word.

A hint, in passing, to the enterprising publishers. In Mr. Grenville's collection of books at the British Museum a valuable MS. is preserved. It contains a series of *tableaux*, executed with infinite art, by Julio Clovio, and representing the most notable points in the Emperor's Charles's career. These *tableaux* have never, as far as we know, been engraved. What an opportunity does this autobiography present for giving them to the world in this form, if the proper permission to do so can be obtained! The career of Charles V., narrated by himself, and illustrated by these exquisite *tableaux* of Julio Clovio, would make a *livre de luxe* such as few publishers have the opportunity of producing.

THE DEMONSTRATION OF THE INVISIBLE.

Der Materialismus: seine Wahrheit und sein Irrthum. Von Dr. JULIUS FRAUENSTADT. [Materialism: its Truth and its Error. By Dr. JULIUS FRAUENSTADT.] Leipsic: Brockhaus. pp. 224.

IT IS OFTEN where there is the greatest apparent diversity of opinion that there is the nearest approach to certain common principles; while, on the other hand, where there is the despotic assertion of unity, there may be the wildest anarchy of opinion, even though it may not come to conscious or definite utterance. Not useless, not fruitless, have the long metaphysical debates in Germany been. They have shown the folly of mere abstractions; but, besides, they have secured some solid conquests for that diviner reason which exalts and harmonises human life by encouraging reverence for what is sacred in the lowliest earthly lot. And, moreover, they have made a Catholic faith possible, wherein philosophy and religion can have equal part. As a chief service they have vanquished for ever that dreary dualism which was the reproach alike of religion and philosophy. Henceforth the universe must be viewed as one grand, spontaneous, vital reality, and not as two separate entities, frowning at each other as implacable antagonisms. No doctrine can be more prosaic, more mechanical, more ghostly, more atheistical, than that which preaches eternal war between matter and spirit. Substance is one; it is in being one that it has formative and productive energy. The identity of substance and force is an immanent identity; and substance can as little be imagined without force as force without substance. This identity, however, has been so interpreted as to lead to materialistic conclusions, whereas its true interpretation can only be found in the ideal and the invisible. Matter cannot be the symbol of spirit, for symbolism implies affinity; but the seen can be the symbol of the unseen. Hence the profoundest mystics, in their ecstatic dreams of that unknown in the vast vestibule of which they adored, felt the sensuous creation to be no vileness, no vulgarity, but the very veil, gorgeously embroidered, of the Everlasting Temple. Mysticism has the presentiment of every lofty metaphysical idea; but the loftiest metaphysical ideas are at last accepted by experience and demonstrated by logic, so that the tendency must ever be, spite of transient aberrations and declensions toward a more joyous and majestic enthronement of the invisible in human hearts. Official Churches, however, and traditional theologies, have always abhorred both mysticism and idealistic metaphysics, and have been ready on every occasion to raise a senseless and craven outcry about unbelief, when the march of the community was only toward a belief of a nobler kind. The Churches and the Theologies forget, or intentionally overlook, that the community is always either influenced by convictions or in search of convictions, and that the universal, or even the general reign of infidelity is impossible. No infidelity is really fatal except that which endangers a heroic morality. But whence does such infidelity arise? Not from any theoretical teachings. It arises from the selfishness, the worldliness, of those very classes that vaunt themselves the champions of constituted systems. Germany is the only land where Belief and Unbelief receive fair and philosophical treatment. And Germany would be ashamed alike of the puny mortals who propound, and of the punier mortals who assail scepticism in England.

Dr. Julius Frauenstadt offers an example which it would be well for those who defend popular creeds to follow. He shuns

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declamation no less than misrepresentation; he is as calm as he is comprehensive; and he convinces because he employs no trickeries to persuade. Some time since we introduced our readers to a remarkable book, that of Dr. Louis Büchner on Force and Substance. This book has gone through many editions, and numerous refutations of it have appeared. Frauenstädt's work is a reply to Büchner's book; and no one who has read the one should fail to read the other. Arthur Schopenhauer, a German philosopher, who died about two years ago, was long in gaining a reputation. But his treatises and his doctrines have recently excited a large and living interest. By some he has been regarded as the greatest philosopher since Kant, and the only true continuator of Kant. We shall be glad to furnish, on fitting opportunity, an honest and complete estimate of Schopenhauer's philosophy. Meanwhile, from our present imperfect acquaintance with it, we are inclined to admit its novelty of form rather than its real originality, and to see in it a compound of paradox, of fallacy, of commonplace, and of full, fresh genius. A prominent disseminator and interpreter of Schopenhauer's theories is Dr. Julius Frauenstädt. As a consistent and zealous disciple, Frauenstädt applies to all things the Schopenhauer test. By this test he judges Büchner. The essential point in the Schopenhauer creed is that all things are externally perception, internally will. But "will" here means the blind, instinctive impulse to existence. We are unable to see what is gained by substituting the term "will" for the more inclusive term "life." That nature is spontaneous life, and, though including intelligence, not pre-eminently intelligence, is a conclusion to which all inquiry conducts that is not misled by the pedantries of the schools. It is the habit of the pedants to impose on nature certain rationalistic conditions. But nature bursts with sublime scorn through the feeble boundaries raised by human presumption and caprice. In nothing does man so signally show his pride and his folly as in his incessant praise of the understanding at the expense of instinct. He builds in his brain the scheme and skeleton of a universe, and because the universe itself does not correspond thereto, he pictures it wounded by some terrible curse, writhing and moaning, and miserable. Surely there would be both wisdom and humility in striving to live in harmony with the universe instead of mourning over it for not being the exact incarnation of our crude conceits. But because the pedants determine to see in the universe nothing but an imperfect logical process to which they give a variety of names, the materialists absurdly retaliate by denying intelligence in the universe altogether. Yet as materialism is here the equivalent of atheism, it may be salutary and satisfactory to our readers in these days of distraction and of doubt, if we glance at the whole field of combat.

There are four kinds of atheism. *Materialistic* atheism is the denial of God from an unwillingness, an inability to recognise the invisible. It does not proceed from a sceptical temper, but from a prosaic mind; and it is connected with the progress of utilitarianism and industrialism. The French and English are more prone to it than the Germans; and in ancient times the Romans were more prone to it than the Greeks. *Sceptical* atheism is the denial of God from the tendency to question and deny everything. It may, as in the case of Shelley, be connected with the richest imagination, the divinest idealism, the warmest religious emotion. From what is tragical in the individual's lot it may arise, and it may also arise from the spectacle of moral degradation, of abject superstition in the community. This was specially the case during the last century in France, when D'Holbach, Diderot, Helvetius, and others, attacked religion. *Speculative* atheism is the denial of God from the love of logical consistency, or from the excess of philosophical daring. In the one case logic, in its investigation of causes, in vain seeks for a first cause. In the other, philosophy, refining and refining, analysing and analysing, arrives finally at a point where, in the dance of atoms, belief is impossible. Many of the ancient Greek philosophers had pondered and pondered till thought became a disease, and they were flung by their fevered phantasy into the gulf of atheism. *Practical* atheism is the disbelief, not so much in God as in the ideal and heroic principles of virtue. It is compatible with extreme superstition, extreme credulity, the most rigid pharisaism, the most abject servility to priestcraft. The great mass of men at the present day are practical atheists. They believe the most puerile absurdities, but they have no earnestness, no enthusiasm, and treat the heroic, the ideal as follies, almost as crimes. Ontology is the science of existence, as existence; and in the attempt to demonstrate the existence of God, the first proof or argument is the *ontological*. It supposes that the real and the ideal are correspondences, and it further supposes that every complete and clear idea implies a fact. What is the deduction? That, if we have the conception of a being infinitely and sovereignly perfect, there must be such a being. The ontological argument was employed by Saint Augustine, Saint Anselm, Descartes, Leibnitz. It has been refuted by Kant and others. Satisfactory it is not; for, though the real and the ideal are correspondences, yet it is from the real to the ideal, and not from the ideal to the real, that we must proceed. Furthermore, we have clear and complete conceptions of a unicorn, of a dragon, of a thousand strange things created by poetry, engendered by superstition, yet believe in none of them all. Cosmology is the science of creation, and the second argument or proof is the *cosmological*. The cosmological argument concludes from the universe as the totality of conditions and relations to God, as the Unconditioned and the Absolute. But this argument takes for granted

the very point in debate. For all probabilities are opposed to an unconditioned and an absolute; seeing that the vaster a thing the more the sum of its conditions and relations increases. Teleology is the science of ends, of purposes, and the third argument or proof is the *teleological*. It is the favourite argument of theologians, and it is the only one which atheists take the trouble to refute. The teleological argument points to the beauty, the order, the harmony of the universe as a proof of design, as a proof that there is a Being, Infinite, Eternal, and endowed with will, with consciousness, with foresight. But the order, however sublime, and the beauty, however enchanting, may proceed from a blind, unconscious force. It costs the atheist, therefore, slender effort to overthrow the advocate of design. As a writer, Paley is one of the clearest and best in the language. Yet, in dealing with the atheist, he is manifestly a sophist; and the imitators of Paley, however well-meaning, have poured forth the most contemptible rubbish. Brougham is eloquent; Hugh Miller was both eloquent and ingenious. Yet, in reference to the argument from design, they have alike talked the merest twaddle. Even if the argument from design could be accepted as valid, it would make the universe intolerably tiresome, and nature a sort of cross between a beaver and a navy. The fourth proof or argument is the *moral*. Kant has called it a postulate or presupposition of the practical reason. Distinguishing between pure reason and practical reason, he insisted that practical reason must accept much which pure reason would reject. The moral argument is, that the consciousness of the moral law involves the consciousness of Deity; involves it as a principle, seeing that the moral law cannot be conceived without reference to the invisible; involves it as an obligation, seeing that we estimate our actions in respect to an infinite being who has the power to punish. But the principle and the obligation may both be denied. The principle may be denied, for there is often the distinctest, most vivid conception of Duty where there is a total absence of the religious idea and of religious emotion. The obligation may be denied, for morality springs entirely from our social relations. If we were not social, we should not be moral beings. Hence the folly of those who maintain that we must invent an Elysium and an Erebus to bribe men to be righteous and to hinder them from being wicked. The fifth argument is the *historical*. It concludes the existence of God from the universality of religious belief and practice. All times and all climes have had their divinities. But though it is absurd to suppose that religion is the invention of priests, yet the existence of religion does not demonstrate the existence of God. For religion, in its elementary state, is a simple dread of elementary forces. Besides, customs and beliefs have universally or extensively prevailed to which no reality corresponds. Men have believed in the stars as moulding destiny, in witches, in hobgoblins, and in possession by devils. They have believed, and they still believe, in ghosts. Nearly all Oriental nations still believe in the transmigration of souls. There are philosophers, and even enlightened philosophers, who believe as heartily in the transmutation of metals as any alchemist of the Middle Ages. The sixth is the *supernaturalist* argument. There is a revelation, and there are miracles; and God alone could give the revelation and work the miracles. So reason certain zealots. On the other hand, it is argued by the same persons that there must be miracles and a revelation because there is a God. This pleading in a circle does not merit serious refutation. The seventh is the *intuitionist* argument. In sending our phantasy to brood on our heart we find an invisible. If we enter this invisible we find an unknown; and if we utter our mystical joy to the deep abyss of this unknown, the voice which replies we are compelled to call God. This, however, is only an argument to men of an intuitionist tendency; and they do not need arguments of any kind. By the vast mass of men, who are not mystical, it cannot be felt as an argument at all. The eighth is the *emotional* argument. Men are driven, they know not why, to pray; and, even when they have renounced the creed of their childhood as mad and monstrous, worship, so far as it is of an emotional kind, may rouse them to enthusiasm or melt them to tears. Even when dying, religions long maintain their social and emotional power. The voices of children in the village church may be as entrancing as the grandest music pealing through the majestic cathedral. This is interesting, this is beautiful, but it may be an illusion; part of the romance and tragedy which we call our career. It is not a triumphant demonstration. The ninth and last argument is the *biological* argument.

The other arguments are more or less inconclusive; the biological argument is conclusive and irresistible. We, as individuals, are conscious life; but only from conscious life can conscious life flow. Atheism, on the contrary, supposes the inorganic producing the conscious, that is, the infinitely inferior producing the infinitely superior! But though the biological argument is an invincible argument in favour of God's existence, it does not by itself pretend to demonstrate that God is wise, or just, or good. It is by faith, and not by demonstration, that the wisdom, the justice, the goodness of God are revealed to us. If there is no proof from the universe that God is wise; and if it would not be difficult for the logician to show that the universe is the sum of all follies, so much the more does faith rely on his wisdom. If there is no proof from the universe that God is just, forasmuch as iniquity reigns on the earth, so much the more does faith rely on his justice. If there is no proof from the universe that God is good, so much the more does faith rely on his goodness. And if, restricting ourselves to the biological argument, we can only say that God is conscious life—but a conscious life obeying

resistless impulses, so much the more does faith, marvelling, adore a life beyond that life, an immensity of holiness and love, in which the harshest discords melt into the sweetest melody, the sublimest harmony. We question whether refutations of atheism serve any noble purpose. Renew the religious life; purify, exalt the moral life of the community; and atheism dies of itself. But to those who burn to defeat atheism by intellectual weapons, we have, we trust, furnished arms before which every foe must retire in dismay, while we have shown the necessity of faith at the exact point where intellectual weapons are unavailing. Frauenstädt's arguments do not so much help to complete those which we have offered as to vary them. They are, moreover, somewhat too subtle. Chivalrously celebrating what is true in materialism, he smites its falsehood down. But the victory, though absolute, is costly. Schopenhauer's philosophy, like Berkeley's, tends to scepticism in the very effort to crush it. The individual is, according to Schopenhauer, a manifestation of the universal will. This universal will, furthermore, exists only as, and so far as, the individual beholds it. This cuts away the ground from the materialist; but it quite as fatally cuts away the ground from the opponent of materialism. Nevertheless, Frauenstädt's modest, earnest treatise is a worthy utterance in a grand controversy. **ATTICUS.**

COUNT CAVOUR.

Reminiscences of the Life and Character of Count Cavour. By WILLIAM DE LA RIVE. Translated from the French by EDWARD ROMILLY. London: Longman, Green, Longman, Roberts, and Green. 1862. pp. 294.

MEMOIRS OF THE LATE PRIME MINISTER of King Victor Emmanuel increase in number, but we cannot say that they tend much to augment our real knowledge of the subject. We have Mr. Dicey's book, upon which we have already passed judgment. We have not Mr. Devey's book yet, although it was announced with much flourish of trumpets, and we were sternly rebuked by its author for presuming to doubt whether it would contain any very remarkable revelations. The volume before us is the production of an intimate friend and admirer of the late Count, and is, indeed, made up of five articles which have appeared in the *Bibliothèque Universelle* of Geneva. In a brief prefatory note, Mr. Romilly, the translator, tells us that Cavour was on terms of the greatest intimacy with the De la Rive family, that it was at their country house near Geneva that he was in the habit of spending days and weeks together, when he could escape from his work, and that it was at this country house that Mr. Romilly met him. The translator adds, as his own independent testimony, that "it was impossible to see Cavour in a family circle in which he was so intimate without knowing him; and to know him was to be inspired not only with respect and admiration, but with affection for him."

The main facts of Cavour's life have already been recorded in noticing Mr. Dicey's book, and our own opinion of his career and its results has been stated with sufficient clearness to render it quite unnecessary to go over that ground again. We purpose, therefore, to touch merely upon such points of M. de la Rive's narrative as seem to challenge remark.

At the outset, we must pay a tribute to the modesty of M. de la Rive, a modesty which some of the self-elected biographers of great men would do well to emulate. He declares, on the threshold of his work, that his chief object is to describe Count Cavour as he appeared to him. "The time," he admits, "is perhaps not yet come for passing judgment on Count de Cavour;" and again, "I trust the reader will consider it as nothing more than a simple collection of notes, furnished by memory, and connected together by some few authentic documents. When I have laid down my pen, the life of Cavour will most certainly have still to be written; but I trust I shall have, in some degree, satisfied the curiosity of sympathising friends and admirers." This is so true that it was almost obligatory on M. de la Rive to say it—and yet how few biographers do we find who are willing to make such an admission. Time alone can test the ultimate value of what Count Cavour has done. M. de la Rive may well ask if "the results which have been accomplished in Italy are final?" Even as we write, events are occurring which warn us that they are not. Cavour's master is looking to Rome as his capital and is yet obliged to punish the man who gave him Naples, for trying also to give him Rome. Louis Napoleon is declaring that the temporal rights of the Pope must be respected. The dungeons of Naples are as full as ever they were under the Bourbons, with prisoners whose crime is that they belong to what is called the party of "reaction." The Emperor of Russia is addressing friendly communications to the dethroned King of Naples, assuring him that the last word is not yet said about Naples, and that he looks forward to a European Congress for the means of satisfying all parties. The soil of Italy is even now moving and trembling like Vesuvius on the eve of an eruption, and those who admire the beauty of the surface, and who even applaud the flames of the coming scourge as if they were *feux de joie*, reckon little of the fiery surge of lava that boils and chafes below.

And yet, though we cannot estimate the value of the results, we may be permitted to form an opinion of the means which Count Cavour took to obtain them. Here, as we have said before, we find a sad want of that high-mindedness which, to us, is indispensable to the character of a hero. Cavour was never too high for a trick, and expediency was the compass whereby he steered his political vessel.

This, he it observed, belongs to a set of questions quite independent of the value of results. A victory may be necessary to the well-being of a nation; but we can scarcely call the man a hero who obtained it by falsifying a telegraph or breaking a promise that has been trusted in. When Cavour burked the press for the sake of liberty, we may be excused for doubting his liberalism; when he made a profession and a promise to the King of Naples, knowing the one to be untrue and that the other would be broken, we may respect his political ability, but scarcely set a high value upon his morals. M. de la Rive praises him for taking the "shortest cut" in diplomacy, and exalts his contempt for forms as a virtue. "At a glance," says he, "he perceived the real gist of the question at issue, through every veil by which conventionalism disguised it and propriety encumbered it; and these sacred veils—sacred in official eyes—were raised without respect, torn off without compunction, and cast aside without remorse." And the arguments whereby M. de la Rive justifies this contempt for recognised modes of action are not less extraordinary. "The Stock Exchange," says he, "and the press have put the old form of diplomacy to flight; and in these days official dispatches are articles in newspapers." Side by side with this remarkable declaration, which exalts the gambling-table and the Exchange for *canards* into the highest position among modern powers, let us set a wonderful enunciation of the Count himself. "It is impossible to deny," said Cavour, "that mankind in the aggregate has made progress; but as for individual man, I don't believe the rogue has made any progress at all." Which is as much as to say that an army can march forward twenty miles without any individual in it having advanced a step. Surely the Count would have been more guarded in his utterances among his friends if he had been aware that such nonsense as this was being faithfully recorded against him.

In another part we find great laudation of Cavour's wit. That, like his policy, always took the shortest cut. M. de la Rive gives an example of it:

I remember that, in 1859, after the Austrians had repassed the Ticino, the inhabitants of Novara claimed from the Sardinian government repayment of the enormous contributions exacted from them by General Giulai. Equity seemed to be in favour of this appeal, made by a town which had thus exceptionally suffered; but political expediency was against it, and it was rejected. "What answer did you give them?" I asked Cavour. "Well," he replied, "I told them that war was war; that it kills some and ruins others; that it was true enough they were greatly to be pitied—that I pitied them; but that war is war." This may give an idea of Cavour's mode of arguing.

We only hope that the unfortunate Novarese carried away with them a favourable impression of the Count's witty mode of arguing, and that they were as pleased with it as M. de la Rive appears to be.

One more extract from M. de la Rive's estimate of Cavour's character, and it will serve for a key to the whole:

But the country which he conquered he considered as his own, and if in order to effect this conquest he had recourse to the sword, he made still greater use of the principles of liberty. Liberty, then, it may be replied, was a mere instrument in his eyes; and if it were so, it seems to me of little consequence. What is of consequence is, that in wielding this instrument he neither impaired nor tarnished it, and that the work once accomplished, he did not destroy it.

What a contradiction of terms! Liberty an *instrument*, and that it is of little consequence whether it be regarded so or not! That Cavour made use of a sham liberty as an instrument is very possible; but an instrument implies subordination, inferiority, despotism.

The chapters relating to Cavour's earlier life contains some interesting letters from himself, in which the growth of some of his later opinions may be traced. At one time we find him an enthusiastic admirer of Sir Robert Peel and free trade. "England owes Peel many a statue," he wrote in 1847. Peel was certainly a statesman whom Cavour would be very likely to admire; but it is a curious commentary upon his admiration for free trade that the financial policy of the kingdom of Italy, founded under his auspices, is anything but free trade, and that a more protective system has been adopted in the kingdom and duchies which have been annexed than prevailed under the governments which have been driven out.

Cavour's letters during the period of his stay in England are interesting as the criticisms of a shrewd, and, to a great extent, independent observer. He was especially disgusted at the language of the English newspapers about Louis Philippe and the Spanish marriages. Of our political opinions, he wrote: "I am a great admirer of the English; I have a sincere sympathy for them, for I consider them as the advanced guard of civilisation. Nevertheless, I have not the slightest confidence in their politics. When I see them holding out one hand to Metternich, and with the other pushing on the Ultra-Radicals in Portugal, Spain, and Greece, I confess I am but little disposed to believe in their political honesty." Some of his letters at this time introduce us to him in the character of a journalist. These were addressed to M. de la Rive's father and mainly relate to articles which Cavour proposed to write for the *Bibliothèque Universelle* and the *Revue Nouvelle*. Among the subjects treated by him with most success may be named "Model Farms," "Railways in Italy" and "Ireland." In 1847 he himself established the *Risorgimento*, thus availing himself of that press which (like liberty) he considered as an instrument—an instrument too, which, when he came to power, he did his best to spoil. M. de la Rive passes over somewhat hastily that episode in Cavour's political career. The change in the law was to remove the privilege of a jury from the trial of offences on the part of the press against foreign governments. Cavour supported that change, maintaining, at the same time, "the unrestricted liberty of the press, in relation to all domestic matters."

We pass over the chapters relating to the part which Sardinia took in the Crimean war and in the treaty of Paris. There is nothing new either in the statements or the inferences. A file of the *Times* newspaper contains them all, and it is a significant indication of their value, that Cavour talks of the unmeasured hostility of England against Russia being checked and moderated by France. Cavour seemed to think that he was treated with icy coldness by Lord Palmerston.

M. de la Rive relates the circumstances of an interview between Cavour and Garibaldi. It occurred in 1859:

It was about the same period that the valet whom I have just mentioned went one morning into the room where Cavour was at work, to say that there was a man below who asked to see the Count. "What is his name?" "He would not give it. He has a large stick and a broad-brimmed hat; but he will have it that Monsieur le Comte expects him." "Ah!" replied Cavour, rising from his chair, "let him come in." That man was Garibaldi, just arrived from Caprera. Cavour had always entertained a good opinion of Garibaldi. I remember formerly, with reference to the affairs of Montevideo, Cavour describing to me, in terms of sympathy and praise, the chequered life of one who at that time passed for a gallant adventurer. The events of 1848 had brought Garibaldi back to Italy, where he increased his reputation for personal bravery; and where he displayed a degree of military capacity for a long time questioned by professional men, to whom the fame acquired by a general whose name was not to be found in the army list, gave umbrage. At the siege of Rome, he deserved to become the hero of Italy. In 1859, Cavour had two reasons for strongly desiring the co-operation of Garibaldi—the one purely political, arising out of his position as head of a party, which his defence of Rome had given him; the other arising out of a just appreciation of the services to be expected from an able soldier, and one brave even to rashness. Garibaldi would be certain to carry with him the majority of the Republicans of Italy; and this was a great object to attain, anxious as Cavour was that all the living forces of the country should be made to contribute to the national work. Hence the enrolment of the volunteers. But it required all Cavour's firmness, and especially all his power, to overcome the impediments he met with, not only from the War Minister, who considered that this corps would prove an element of military disorder, but also from civilians and the diplomatic corps, who looked upon it as an element of political disorder. I remember having heard Cavour complain, on several occasions in 1859, that he could not obtain the uniforms, ammunition, and arms, which he had been promised for the volunteers. Moreover, he laid great store upon these irregular bodies, trusting to their striking the first blow, and thus opening the campaign by some achievement that would redound to the glory of Italy. "We must," he repeated, "be the first in the field; we must fire our first shot before the arrival of the French." And he studied the map in search of the route which Garibaldi was not long in tracing for himself.

The cession of Savoy and Nice to France M. de la Rive condemns frankly enough. It excited, he admits, too strong a feeling in his own country to make it possible for him to review it coldly. That the cession of so small a territory was no great compensation for the sacrifices which France had made for Italy he admits also, and even that it was better for Savoy itself to become a French department than to remain in Italy (!); "but that precise reservation should not have been made for the express purpose of upholding engagements, which were all the more sacred from the circumstance that the country to which they bound Piedmont was comparatively feeble and disarmed, can only be excused by political necessity; and that is precisely what, in my opinion, condemns it." We are glad to see the innate honesty of a man break out here, and to find that, when he can feel the consequences of a crime, M. de la Rive can even cease to admire his friend's fondness for "short cuts."

But when he comes to speak of Garibaldi's expedition to Sicily and Naples we are afraid that M. de la Rive suffers a relapse. We have seen that he is quite aware of the correspondence between the "gallant adventurer" and the statesman, because he was witness to an interview between them; yet he can give no more conclusive reason for the fact that Cavour "was neither ignorant of nor prevented Garibaldi's expedition," than that "Cavour was averse to oppose the popular stream of favour which bore Garibaldi along. Perhaps he was apprehensive of being overwhelmed by it, and of losing the popularity which he had slowly acquired and had so long enjoyed." Cannot we here discern a renewed fondness for the "short cuts?"

The account given of Cavour's last moments does not differ very materially from those which have been already popularly accepted. It would appear, however, that the patient himself insisted on being bled. In his extremity, he cried out "my head is becoming confused, and I want all my faculties for the important matter I have to consider; let me be bled again, another bleeding can alone save me." The quinine which the doctors wished him to swallow he either would not or could not take. Almost to the very last he continued to entertain hopes of recovery, and it was only when the final agony set in that he sought the ministrations of the priest. The last interview between Victor Emmanuel and his minister is detailed at length. Among Cavour's last words were these: "Garibaldi is an honest man, I wish him no evil. His desire is to go to Rome and to Venice, and so is mine; no one is in a greater hurry than we are."

There are many interesting personal details respecting Cavour which the reader will not find in the other biographies, and which M. de la Rive's habits of intimacy with the statesman enabled him to collect. He was profuse with his money. During a journey which M. de la Rive took with him, he never gave the postilion less than a louis, and many a beggar picked up from the roadside a coin which, until then, was probably unknown to him. Once in Paris, the hotel keeper sent in a bill for 1200 francs, the party having been there only forty-eight hours, without having even dined in the hotel. "Just imagine," said he, laughing, "my secretary positively objected to paying it, and I have had great trouble in bringing him to reason; he

did not understand that it could be part of my policy to be robbed, without saying a word." He was passionately fond of whisky, and would play for twenty-five louis a point; "but," says M. de la Rive, "he applied himself to a family rubber at twenty sous a point, with me for his partner, with just as much pleasure as when he was at Paris, with M. de Morny sitting opposite to him." His habits were active and laborious. He rose at four in the morning, or at five at the latest. He portioned out his time exactly, and worked with great facility. At nine or ten, he breakfasted on a couple of eggs and a cup of tea. At six he dined, and generally retired to rest before midnight. His private room was generally in a state of confusion, a circumstance which would not favourably impress those who believe in the power of order. It was littered with "piles of newspapers, pamphlets, books, manuscripts, telegraphic messages, torn envelopes, letters, new and old."

WASHINGTON IRVING.

The Life and Letters of Washington Irving. By his nephew, PIERRE E. IRVING. Vol. II. London: H. G. Bohn. 1862. pp. 291.

IRVING MEETS US on the threshold of this volume a man of thirty-seven years of age, already possessed of well deserved fame in the literary world—fame, however, which was destined to be eclipsed in due time by greater to come. And here we cannot help reiterating an assertion which it has often been attempted to refute as a fallacy, viz., that in nine cases out of ten the life of the man of letters will not supply the materials for an attractive biography. The work before us can hardly be called an exception to the general rule. No doubt Irving mixed at one period of his life a good deal with the best English society—wasted his time, indeed, in so doing, as he himself tells us—and was a welcome guest at the tables of the noble and wealthy, perhaps because he presented in himself the phenomenon—then a real *rara avis*—of an American author who was also a gentleman, and who scorned to note down the *arcana* of his hosts' private life and give them to the world in return for a certain number of dollars. But a man who wrote and published so constantly as Irving was necessarily very much in his study, and though he regularly corresponded with friends, some of whom were of considerable mark in the world, his letters are for the most part not particularly valuable. Indeed he himself tells a correspondent who asked him for one of his old, lively epistles, that he was now obliged to hoard his best thoughts for his publishers—a reason given, by the way, in "Coningsby" to account for the social and epistolary dulness of the great majority of men of letters.

In 1820, then, Irving at 37 years of age, when he presents himself to our notice in these pages, had just embarked the whole value of his literary property—and other property he then had little or none—in a plausible scheme, suggested by his brother Peter, of running steamboats on the Seine between Havre and Rouen. His other brothers, William and John, declined to have anything to do with the project. They had no great opinion of Peter Irving's commercial abilities, and still less of Washington's. Had the venture prospered, and at one time it seemed likely enough to do so, and Irving become a man of substance, we tremble to think how many of the exquisite productions of his brain might have been lost to the world for ever. He was naturally a somewhat indolent man, more disposed to enjoy life as sunnily and easily as his gentle temper and bright poetical fancy would allow him, than to catch each thought as it came and pen it down for permutation into hard dollars. For himself, too, he seems to have cared very little for money, but his brother Peter—a gentleman who must have been possessed of very many good qualities, or else he would never have earned and kept the love and respect of his brother Washington as he did—was ever near him with extended hand to catch at least a moiety of his brother's literary earnings, and sink them in some project which was to confer boundless wealth upon himself and the author.

And now it was that Murray, who seems at first to have greatly underrated the capacity of Irving, began to understand, from the popularity and commercial success of the "Sketch Book," that he had got hold of an author of no common calibre. Twice for this same "Sketch Book" does the publisher with great liberality send the author a cheque for 100 guineas over and above the original bond. Henceforward Irving had no need to hawk round his literary wares in the publishing market, as the printing-presses of Albemarle-street were ready for him as often as he chose to avail himself of them. Of his associates about this time we do not learn very much. He became tolerably intimate with Talma, and formed a close friendship with "Anacreon Moore," as he delights to call the volatile Irish poet, of which he and his friends were particularly proud. "You keep excellent company in Paris," writes a New York friend to Irving. "Anacreon Moore and Mr. Canning; these are names that set one's blood in motion."

Leslie the painter, in his autobiography, gives an interesting account of the origin of the "Stout Gentleman," a sketch which is generally a particular favourite with admirers of Irving's works.

It was written towards the close of the summer of 1861, and its origin was on this wise. Leslie and Irving were about to make a rural excursion together, and arrived with this intention late one night at Oxford. The remainder of the story may be told in Leslie's words:

The next day it rained unceasingly, and we were confined to the inn, like the nervous traveller whom Irving has described as spending a day in —

deavouring to penetrate the mystery of "the stout gentleman." This wet Sunday at Oxford did in fact suggest to him that capital story, if story it can be called. The next morning, as we mounted the coach, I said something about a stout gentleman who had come from London with us the day before, and Irving remarked that "The Stout Gentleman" would not be a bad title for a tale; as soon as the coach stopped, he began writing with his pencil, and went on at every like opportunity. We visited Stratford-on-Avon, strolled about Charlecot Park and other places in the neighbourhood, and, while I was sketching, Irving, mounted on a stile or seated on a stone, was busily engaged with "The Stout Gentleman." He wrote with the greatest rapidity, often laughing to himself, and from time to time reading the manuscript to me. We loitered some days in this classic neighbourhood, visiting Warwick and Kenilworth; and by the time we arrived at Birmingham, the outline of "The Stout Gentleman" was completed. The amusing account of "The Modern Knights Errant" he added at Birmingham, and the inimitable picture of the inn-yard on a rainy day, was taken from an inn where we were afterwards quartered at Derby.

Irving himself, according to the editor of these pages, gave the concluding touch to his graphic portrait of the "Stout Gentleman" while seated on a gravestone in Lillington churchyard, close by Leamington, while the artist by his side was sketching a view of Warwick Castle.

Irving's name had now become sufficiently notable in the world of authors, and on his return to London in the spring of 1822, Colburn, the publisher, called on him, introduced by Tom Campbell, and offered him one thousand guineas for the MS. of "Bracebridge Hall." Irving wisely determined not to leave Murray, whom he had found to be liberal and open handed in his dealings. He therefore went with his MS. to the Albemarle-street publisher, and being requested to name his own price, said fifteen hundred guineas. This staggered Murray, who, after a moment's hesitation, began, "If you had said a thousand guineas—" "You shall have it for a thousand guineas," said Mr. Irving, breaking in. Murray was taken aback by this. He had probably been prepared to divide the difference, and go the length of twelve hundred and fifty guineas. When he found Mr. Irving respond so promptly to the lesser sum, he sat down at once, and drew out the notes for the amount, and gave them to him, although he did not receive the manuscript until nearly two weeks afterwards. We may add that in the end Mr. Murray found that his thousand guineas had been very profitably invested.

In 1822, Irving, while travelling through Vienna, chanced to see the Duke of Reichstadt, the son of Napoleon I. He describes him as "a very fine boy, full of life and spirit, of most engaging manners and appearance, and universally popular. He has something of Bonaparte in the shape of his head and the lower part of his countenance; his eyes are like his mother's."

Passing on to the next year, and examining the heterogeneous mass of matter—very much of it mere rubbish—extracted bodily from Irving's diary, we find an item of some little interest, viz., that Moore was terribly discouraged by the ill success of the "Loves of the Angels," which he had originally as an episode in a much longer poem. Lady Donegal wrote to him that she was both displeased and disappointed with his last work; and Lord Lansdowne, who had read and liked it, omitted to acknowledge immediately his presentation copy, which sadly discomposed the vanity of the mercurial little Irishman.

In 1824, Murray offered Irving 1200 guineas for the "Tales of a Traveller," and this, too, without having even seen the MS. Irving replies: "Your offer of twelve hundred guineas without seeing the MS., is, I confess, a liberal one, and made in your own gentlemanlike manner; but I would rather you would see the MS. and make it fifteen hundred. Don't think me greedy after money; but, in fact, I have need of all I can get just now, as I can do five pounds worth of good with every pound I can spare; and since the world won't let me live as I please, I find it very expensive to live with the world."

We have already hinted the gulf into which much of Irving's little fortune had gone. It appears, too, that about this time he was investing largely (for him) in the Bolivar Copper Mines—a speculation which turned out very unfortunately in the end. Murray, with his usual liberality, gave Irving the fifteen hundred guineas which he had asked for.

We quote the following from Irving's memorandum-book:

SUNDAY, MAY 30TH.—Breakfasted with Rogers, in company with Newton, Leslie, and Proctor, the poet. Rogers said that when Lord Byron and Lady Caroline Lamb quarrelled, Lord Byron told him, when men and women fell out, the one that keeps the ground longest wins. Lady Caroline gave in two minutes before me. Lady Caroline took all Lord Byron's letters, made a funeral pyre of them, put his miniature on the top, had a number of young girls to dance round, singing a kind of incantation, and burnt them; but mark you, they were only copies, and what makes the ridiculousness complete was, that there was no one present to be taken in by it but herself, and she was in the secret.

He said when Lord and Lady Byron separated, Byron told all his friends, and Rogers among the number, that he alone was to blame.

Rogers thinks Murray the great loser by the burning of the MSS., as he bought a *post obit* work not to be available until the death of a man younger than himself; of course he ran a great risk; unexpectedly the death of that person makes the MSS. available in the course of a year, but he is deprived of his bargain.

Rogers says Moore does not recollect the MSS., and he says he does not believe he read it; as while in Paris he was so continually engaged he had not time to read even his *billet-doux*.

Rogers suspected he himself is handled harshly in the Memoir, as Moore did not show it to him.

Byron had died at Missolonghi in the preceding April, and his executors had insisted upon the destruction of the memoirs presented to Moore.

Irving, like most men whose perverse destiny has caused them to follow literature as a profession, was not anxious that any of his younger relatives should follow his example. To a nephew who had contributed to a short-lived periodical, called *The Fly*, Irving writes warningly: "I hope your literary vein has been but a transient one, and that you are preparing to establish your life and reputation on a better basis than literary success. I hope none of those whose interests and happiness are dear to me will be induced to follow my footsteps and wander into the seductive, but treacherous, paths of literature. There is no life more precarious in its profits and fallacious in its enjoyments, than that of an author. I speak from an experience which may be considered a favourable and prosperous one; and I would earnestly dissuade all with whom my voice has any effect from trusting their fortunes to the pen. . . . Many and many a time have I regretted that at my early outset in life I had not been imperiously bound down to some regular and useful mode of life, and been thoroughly inured to habits of business; and I have a thousand times regretted with bitterness that ever I was led away by my imagination. Believe me, the man who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow eats oftener a sweeter morsel, however coarse, than he who procures it by the labour of his brains." So preaches a man who may be considered to have carried off the prizes of his calling, and who soon after was in a position to reject an offer of 1000*l.* per annum from Mr. Murray to edit a monthly magazine, all contributions from his pen to be paid for handsomely in addition.

Murray, by the way, appears to have been rather a negligent man of business. Part of this apparent negligence doubtless arose from his being pestered with applications from dogged scribblers, asking absurd prices for rubbish which the publisher would not have accepted as a gift. Yet Murray occasionally seems to have allowed weeks to lapse ere he answered important letters from Irving himself. Writing to Mr. Everett, who had offered Murray his work on "America; or, a General Survey of the Political Situation of the several Powers of the Western Continent," Irving says: "I observe from your letter that Murray has not written to you on the subject of your work. I do not wonder at it. He is the most negligent man in his correspondence (for a man of business) that I ever had any dealings with. I have felt extremely vexed at times, until I found that he was so to everybody." The editor of the work before us, in alluding to Murray's intention of setting up a newspaper, says, "for which, as Mr. Irving was informed by one of his correspondents, he had already deposited 40,000*l.* in the Bank of England." This seems a very large sum, though, doubtless, if the intended paper was a daily one, not too large for the purpose.

Irving, for his "Life of Columbus," received from Murray three thousand guineas—the payment to be spread over two years. The first edition of this work was published in four large volumes, at a price which made many of the admirers of the American author's previous writings grumble sadly. The letterpress, too, was full of typographical blunders, as the author was in Spain, and the proof-sheets had been most negligently revised. Besides the three thousand guineas from Murray, Irving got also a considerable sum from the Messrs. Carvill, of New York, for the right to publish in America.

In 1828, as we have already mentioned, Murray offered Irving the editorship of a monthly magazine. The author, writing to his brother, says, "Murray is about to set up a monthly magazine, free from any political or party bias, purely literary and scientific. He has offered me a thousand pounds a year to conduct it, besides paying me liberally for any articles I might contribute to it. . . . I have declined his offer, principally because I will not bind myself to any undertaking, however lucrative, that would oblige me to fix my residence out of America." At the same time, Murray was anxious that he should become a regular contributor to the *Quarterly Review*, at this rate of one hundred guineas for each article. Irving refused this tempting offer, giving the following reason for so doing to his brother Peter: "As for the *Review* itself (the *Quarterly*) it has always been so hostile to our country, I cannot draw a pen in its service." This was under the editorship of Gifford, who snarled at everything American. Afterwards, however, Irving, while in Spain, did contribute a few stray articles to the *Quarterly*. They all, without exception, however, referred more or less to the country wherein he was temporarily residing. We may add, that subsequently it was urged (falsely, of course), as an opprobrium against Irving in his own country, that he had been a frequent contributor to the *Quarterly Review* at a time when it was particularly distinguished for its venomous hostility to the United States.

In 1829, Irving, greatly to his own surprise, was appointed Secretary of Legation to the American embassy in London. This appointment he appears to have owed chiefly to the solicitation of a kind-hearted American sailor, Captain Nicholson, who was intimate with General Jackson. It was felt, besides, that such an appointment as that of Irving would reflect credit on the new American Government. Irving, writing to his brother Peter of his appointment, says: "I cannot help smiling at the real source of this unlooked-for honour. That I should have that fat, jolly little tar Jack Nicholson for a patron! . . . Little Jack has had a kind of dogged, determined kindness for me now for about twenty-five years, ever since he took a liking for me on our getting tipsy at Richmond, in Virginia, at the time of Burr's trial." Irving, after all, was not particularly enamoured of his new office, which obliged him to give up his residence at Granada, in the Alhambra, where he was at the



Oliver Hugo

time delightfully domiciled, and very busy with profitable literary work for Murray. He resigned his post after having held it, without much satisfaction to himself, for two years. He, of course, took a somewhat conspicuous part in the ceremony of the coronation of William IV. The Sailor King appears to have taken quite a fancy to the American Ambassador, Mr. McLane, in consequence of his having been a midshipman at one time of his life. Irving quaintly remarks of the King (*apropos* of a grand ball given in his Majesty's honour by the Duke of Wellington): "He spoke to everybody right and left in the most affable manner, and I observe he has an easy and natural way of wiping his nose with the back of his forefinger, which I fancy is a relic of his old middie habits." About this time Irving received one of the fifty guinea gold medals of the Royal Society of Literature. Hallam—a circumstance particularly gratifying to the American author—being the recipient of the other. He was also created an LL.D. of the University of Oxford, an honour which he seems to have not a little dreaded, chiefly, we fancy, through fear of the Saturnalian criticisms of the undergraduates at the University Commemoration, whose rough jokes and witticisms were somewhat alarming to the sensitive American.

Irving in his diplomatic capacity attended at the presentation of that clever oddity, John Randolph, at the British Court. His nephew gives the following account of the ceremony:

Mr. McLane and Mr. Irving called for him [Randolph] in a carriage, and they found him prepared to accompany them with black coat, and black small clothes, with knee buckles, white stockings, and shoes with gold buckles, a sword, and a little black hat. They looked wonderingly at his dress, so likely, with his odd figure, to attract observation. He pointed to his gold buckles. "Nosham about them. Rundell and Bridge, by —!" To some observation as to the propriety of his dress, "I wear no man's livery, by —!" But, said Mr. Irving, the object of a court costume is to avoid awkwardness and challenge; there is a convenience in it; and at all events you don't want a sword. "Oh now, Irving, as to a sword, you need not pretend to teach me about that; my father wore a sword before me, by —!" Mr. Irving explained that the sword belonged to a different costume, but was out of place in that dress. This seemed to strike Randolph, and he unbuckled his sword afterwards, and left it in the carriage. As he was about to enter the antechamber, where the foreign ministers are in waiting, he was, as Mr. Irving had feared, stopped by the usher. Mr. Irving immediately explained who he was, and he was permitted to pass. "There now, Randolph," said he, "you see one of the inconveniences of being out of costume." In the antechamber, the foreign ministers eyed him curiously. Admitted to the presence-chamber, he preceded Mr. Irving, made his bow to royalty in his turn, and then passed before other members of the royal family. As he went by the Duke of Sussex, the latter beckoned Mr. Irving. "Irving," said he, with his thumb reversed over his right shoulder and moving it significantly up and down, half suppressing a laugh at the same time, "who's your friend, Hokey Pokey?" Mr. Irving, jealous for the honour of his country, replied with emphasis: "That, Sir, is John Randolph, United States Minister at Russia, and one of the most distinguished orators of the United States."

Some time afterwards, Mr. Irving was dining with the Duke of Sussex, and he inquired after McLane, who had returned to his own country; then, pursuing his inquiries, he added, with a significant smile, "and how is our friend Hokey Pokey?"

Randolph, said Mr. Irving, in concluding these anecdotes, a long, gaunt, thin, poke of a fellow, with no beard, small features, bright eyes, attracted attention wherever he went—he was queer, but always wore the air and stamp of a gentleman.

I asked what impression he made by his conversational powers. "He was remarkable in this respect," he replied; "but he was not at home among the London wits. I dined with him when Sydney Smith and others were present, but he did not shine. He was not in his beat."

The cholera and the Reform Bill, as Irving repeatedly tells his correspondents, having greatly shaken the London publishing market, and consequently deranged his literary plans, he determined to return to America—and here the second volume concludes. At this period of Irving's history it would be a work of supererogation to dwell upon his rightful place in literature—a task which we may properly reserve for the concluding volume. Although the American author had, during the eleven years of his residence abroad, netted by his literary exertions more than 12,000*l.*, he returned to his native land with but a scanty supply of money in his purse. Faster than his brain could invent and his hand write did the steamboat and mining speculations engulf the money earned. That moderate competence, which he is perpetually talking and writing of to his friends, and which is to free him for ever from literary drudgery, is still nearly as far off as ever. Nevertheless, Irving lands in his native country with strong hopes of the future, and meets with a reception from his countrymen which seems to have greatly gratified his gentle and sensitive heart. Here we must leave him for the present.

Sirenia; or, Recollections of a Past Existence. (Richard Bentley, pp. 388.)—This is a fanciful volume based on the doctrine of the pre-existence and transmigration of the soul. Many of the stories are childish enough, but others are prettily told; and those readers who do not care for probability in works of imagination will perhaps find something to admire in these pages. Of his work the author says in the preface: "The following narratives were furnished by one whose memory, like that of the Greek philosopher, seemed linked with a prior state of existence. The details having been recalled to the mind of the narrator through the medium of an entirely strange language with which the incidents were associated, and having been recorded in these pages with almost verbal fidelity, little surprise will be felt at a certain abruptness of style, or at almost the entire absence of the legitimate artifices of construction, which are familiar to all readers of works of imagination." This *souper* of ghostliness is after all but a clumsy apology for the want of plot and connexion between the stories, some of which, however, as we said above, are prettily told, and will probably please imaginative readers.

PRESTON GUILD.

A History of Preston Guild: the Ordinances of Various Guilds Merchant; the Custumal of Preston; the Charters to the Borough; the Incorporated Companies; List of Mayors from 1327, &c. By WILLIAM DOBSON and JOHN HARLAND, F.S.A. Preston: W. and J. Dobson. London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. pp. 115.

The Guild Guide, with a Concise History of the Guilds, and the Arrangements for the Festival of 1862; together with an Historic Account of the Borough; also Particulars of all the Objects and Places of Interest in the Town and Neighbourhood, and a full Chronology of Local Events. By R. CLARKSON and JOS. DEARDEN. Preston: Toulmin. pp. 76.

The Preston Guardian, Chronicle, and Herald, for September 1862.

THE CELEBRATION which has supplied a text for these two little volumes is one which should be highly interesting not only to the antiquarian, but to those who observe with interest the gradual but certain disappearance of customs and institutions which belong to bygone ages. Mr. Tennyson has told us, with equal elegance and truth, that

The old order changeth, giving place to new;

and nothing proves the assertion more positively than the gradual decadence of such ceremonies as the Preston Guild. Under the feudal system, when burghs were close corporations and guilds merchant had real power and significance, a periodical recurrence of the Guild ceremonies, a taking stock of the progress of the burgh, and an opening of the Guild books, to give opportunity for the reception of new freemen, were, no doubt, necessary, and it was but natural that the periodical recurrence of those things should be seized upon as the opportunity for a little of that festive mummery of which our ancestors were much fonder than ourselves. No doubt, moreover, the ceremonies had another use, that of fixing the event in the memories of those who took part in it, being herein somewhat analogous to that old custom of whipping boys at the boundaries of the parish in order that they might have cause to remember the exact position of the landmarks—a custom which may have been very useful to the parish authorities, but which has since been commuted into the more humane practice of setting the boys to beat the bounds.

It is well that Messrs. Dobson and Harland and Messrs. Dearden and Clarkson have furnished us with these little historical accounts of the Preston Guild Merchant before that ceremonial disappears for ever into desuetude, if not oblivion. Disappear it will to a certainty, and that at no very remote period. In Preston itself many of the spectators of the Guild ceremonies of 1862 doubted whether 1882 would repeat the mummery. Although the celebration of 1862 was as nothing to that of a century previous, when the Guild lasted for a month, and the whole term was given up to unlimited feasting; yet it is no more suitable to the taste of the age to behold the preposterous procession which accompanies the chief magistrate of the city of London to Westminster than it was to the Prestonians and the inhabitants of the Fylde to behold their Guild Mayor, Mr. Parker, of Cuerdon, walking about the streets in the disguise of a respectable beadle, and preceded by a sturdy factory lad balancing the Union Jack in a socket fastened around his waist. Although we never witnessed the Coventry relic of mediæval mummery, we are quite persuaded that Lady Godiva, or rather the young lady from Astley's engaged to represent her, must be a much more agreeable spectacle than the Guild Mayor offered on that occasion.

The conjoint authors of these two Histories of the Guild seem all entitled to a share of praise for what they have done, and it must be a source of satisfaction to themselves to perceive (what is undoubtedly the case) that the two little volumes are in no respect rivals. Messrs. Dobson and Harland's account contains a great deal of antiquarian lore which Messrs. Dearden and Clarkson have not given; but the latter supplements the former very carefully by giving a great deal which the more learned editors have omitted. These two pairs of editors have evidently resorted to quite different sources of information, and the result is that, by putting the two works together, we get a very satisfactory and, at the same time, a very amusing history of the Preston Guild.

Preston, a town described in Doomsday-book, as being in Amounderness, is one of the oldest boroughs in the kingdom. Its origin is indeed lost in the mist of ages. Centuries before such a thing as a factory-chimney was dreamt of, the old country gentry flocked to Preston as their country town, to hear such scraps of news as had been slowly infiltrated from the metropolis, to get a glimpse of the fashions, to do their shopping, and attend the Guild. So thoroughly aristocratic was this remote country town, in the days before looms and spinning-jennies, that people, taking advantage of the P.P. (*Principes Pocis*) in the town arms, nicknamed it Proud Preston. Situate on the borders of that rich agricultural district called the Fylde, it was the frontier town between Southern England and those wild regions of North Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, where dwelt stout squires by hundreds—squires who regarded Preston as their metropolis, and who paid a visit to the capital of the kingdom perhaps once in a lifetime. It is not many years ago since there was no town, save Chester, of any considerable importance between Preston and Derby.

We do not propose to follow Messrs. Dobson and Harland very deeply into their interesting account of the early history of guilds. Those who desire to know more about the matter will be amply repaid

by a perusal of their pages. The date of the first celebration of the Preston Guild is unknown; but there are records extant of twenty-three celebrations having been held. There is a charter in existence, dated on the 18th of September, 1173, whereby Henry II. granted a guild to Preston, granting them all the liberties and free customs already enjoyed by the burgesses of Newcastle; there were *quittance of tolls, passage of the Ribble, stallage, lastage, ulnage*, and all other customs, also the right of levying *sac, soc, and toll*, the rights of *infang-thief, outfang-thief, hangwite, homesokyn, grythbryce, flight-wite, ford-wyte, forestall, childwyte, wapentake, shoo-wynde, hundred-penny, and averpeny*. For the benefit of those who are curious in these matters, we may explain that *stallage* was the right of putting stalls in the market-place; *lastage*, the custom for wares sold by the "last;" and *ulnage*, a custom paid on measuring woollen cloths, and having them stamped with authenticity by the King's *ulnager*. *Sac and soc* were rights to fine and administer the law within the borough; *infang-thief*, the right to judge a thief taken within the borough; *outfang-thief*, the right to call a dweller within the borough, when taken beyond it for felony, to come into court for judgment. The other terms are thus explained by Messrs. Dobson and Harland:

Hangwite is quittance of a felon hanged without judgment, or escaped out of custody; sometimes the fine to the lord for a man hanging himself. *Homesokyn*, or *Hamsoken*, the penalty for entering another's home by force and unjustly; also breaking into a dwelling in the night, now called burglary. *Grythbryce*, or *Gryth-brece*, is breach of the peace and its penalty. Formerly the fine for breach of the King's peace was 100s. *Flight-wite*, or *Fled-wite*, was a discharge from fine, where a person, having been a fugitive, comes to the peace of the King of his own accord, or with license. *Ford-wyte*, or *Ferd-wite*, a tax paid for exemption from military service. *Forestall*, or *Forested*, is the stopping or intercepting of any one on the highway; and also the buying cattle, provisions, or merchandise on the way to market; and the penalty therefor. *Childwyte*, the penalty of a bond-woman, who is pregnant with the lord's consent. *Wapentake* is either the extension to the burgesses of the privileges of the hundred or wapentake; or the right of the burgesses to muster the dwellers in the borough with their weapons. *Shoo-wynde* (also called *Seavage*) is a sort of toll on goods shown for sale. *Hundred*, or *Hundred-penny*, was a collection made by the sheriff for the support of his office. *Averpeny* is money paid by the vassal towards providing *averia* or beasts of burden for his lord. It may also mean the drawing of corn to the lord's granary by the *avers* or working cattle of the tenants.

In some MS. collections by Dr. Kuerden, now preserved in Herald's College, there is a document entitled "First Guild Merchant at Preston, 2 Edward III." This was first printed in Baines's "History of Lancashire:" (vol. iv. p. 349). It is merely an abstract or minute of the regulations observed and legal proceedings which took place. The next Guild of which there is any record took place on the 4th of June, 1397 (20th Richard II.). The dates that follow are 20th May, 1415; 1429 (or 1439); 6th May, 1459; 31st August, 1500; 22nd May, 1542; and after that, at intervals of twenty years, kept up with pretty uniform regularity. Messrs. Dobson and Harland give copious minutes of the legal proceedings and regulations which were passed by the Guild Courts. At the Guild held in 1662 (in the third year after the restoration of the Stuarts) the Guild Court promulgated some stringent regulations as to the proper observance of the Sabbath, enjoining the inhabitants to keep their doors shut "in all the time and times of divine service and sermons upon the Sabbath days, and all the festival days, days of humiliation or thanksgiving, as is or shall be appointed by his Majesty's Royal Proclamation, or other known laws of this nation, and that they, nor any of them, shall at such time of divine service or sermon, as aforesaid, suffer any of his, her's, or their children, servants, or families, to play at any kind of game whatsoever, either within the public streets or the liberties of this town of Preston, or to sit at the aforesaid time, on the days aforesaid, at his, her's, or their doors, in the open streets, or idly to wander up and down the aforesaid streets or liberties of the town of Preston, upon the foresaid days, in time of divine service or sermons as aforesaid, upon pain to forfeit, for every several person's offence, fourpence, to be paid to the churchwardens of this town, by the parent, master, or mistress, of such child, or servant, for the use of the poor, for his, her, or their child, children, servant, or servants, or for any and every one of his, her's, or their family, so offending contrary to this order. And, nevertheless, every master and mistress of any such servant, or servants, so offending, shall deduct out of his or her said hired servant's wages, so much, and so often, as such masters or mistresses shall pay for their or any of their servant or servants' offence or offences, all such fines and forfeitures, as shall be paid for the use above mentioned." Other clauses in these regulations enjoin the stoppage of selling, "except in case of urgent necessity," and of victualling or tippling during the time of divine service, and the last clause imposes a fine of a shilling upon every dweller who does not "diligently and faithfully (having no lawful or reasonable excuse to be absent, the same to be approved and allowed of by the mayor of this borough, for the time being) resort to the parish church." Thus we see that the Guild Court was not without a care for the religion and morals of the burgesses.

In the records of the Guild Court the outline of a kind of social history of the town may be traced. Protection was in those remote times the order of the day. Foreign butchers (as the butchers not belonging to the town were called) had to pay twopence toll for every cow, instead of one penny, and a penny for every "leape" of fish, instead of a halfpenny. Monopolies, however, were not encouraged, and on it being discovered that persons had been in the habit of forestalling the market, by buying up fish, victuals, fruit, and other things, and immediately selling them again at a higher

price, it was ordered that "no person should thereafter regrate or buy up any butter, eggs, cheese, fish, flesh, cockles, mussels, nuts, fruit, or other victuals and things, after the same is brought into the market, by wholesale, with intent to sell the same again, until the same has been exposed for sale by retail for two hours at the least." Corn, moreover, was not to be sold by wholesale until it had been exposed for sale by retail for half an hour after the market bell had rung. This market-bell was a signal that hucksters might begin to purchase the inhabitants having had full time to make their purchases at first hand. This custom was abolished as lately as 1838. The regulations imposed by the Guilds upon the beer-shops were as paternal as the most ardent supporter of Mr. Berkeley's Act could desire. There was to be no tippling on Sabbaths, no drink even to be served, "except to travellers and such as civilly accompanied them." If any brawled in the house, the landlords were "forthwith, if they lodged there, to convey them to their beds, and if they would not depart in peace, to allow no more liquor to be filled." Alehouse-keepers were to "apprehend any rogue, vagabond, or sturdy beggar, who should come to their houses." They were also to supply "a full quart of the best ale or beer for a penny." This, be it remembered, was before the days of the Burton Ale-kings.

Dr. Kuerden gives a minute account of the celebration of the Guild in 1602. The profit to the Corporation from the celebration of that Guild was 401*l.*; for the sums accruing for grants and renewals of freedom, were 632*l.*, and the expenses of the Guild were 230*l.* The Mayor and Corporation upon this occasion opened the Guild at the High Cross in the Market, after which they went with a procession of trades, with "drums beating and music of all sorts playing," to the parish church. Barrels of "nappy ale" were tapped, and, after being partaken of by Mr. Mayor and his friends, the remainder was left for the populace. The mayor gave a dinner at the Guildhall, where (Dr. Kuerden tells us) "the guests were kindly and nobly welcomed, they were treated with good sack and biscuit until dinner was ready." There was "every variety of mirth and good victuals; nothing was wanting to give contentment to the guests, or credit and honour to Mr. Mayor, and many a noble health, in good liquor, passed around all the tables; and, lastly, after a great variety of fruits and sweetmeats were sufficiently over, in comes the concluding dish, of all store of pipes and Spanish tobacco, drenched with healths and Spanish wine." Nor were the ladies forgotten. Dr. Kuerden relates that "the ladies who are pleased to honour Mr. Mayor with their presence in the great dining-room, where they are treated most nobly with a splendid supper, rich banquet, pleasant music, balls, and revellings, where their excellent skill in dancing is expressed to the full; Mrs. Mayoress (if any), or otherwise a representative appointed, to make them welcome; no gates are shut this night, no persons of gentry or credit debarred from being spectators (if not active themselves) in this jubilee. I have known 200 or more ladies and gentlemen entertained at supper at three or four sittings down, the great dining-room prepared with divers ascents for the ladies' better prospect, divers Wislers in antique apparel, with links and torches to keep off the more intruding spectators, for greater liberty and freedom to the dancers each—they showing their learned skill and mysteries in the art of dancing—Corantes, Galliards, Sarabands, with their Castinets, French and Country Dances, with great delight to the spectators, and glorious reputation to the deserving actors, coming hither from all parts of the county and neighbouring parts upon this occasion and grand solemnity. Morning and weariness having concluded these revellings; after a new treatment all depart to their several apartments, with their attendance."

The Guild celebrations have not been without even their poetic recorders: that of 1782 found one in the person of the Rev. Thomas Wilson, whose poem on the Guild is quoted by Messrs. Dobson and Harland. The appearance of the corporation officials as they walked in procession to the parish church is thus described:

The Recorder attracted the eyes of the town,
With his wig of three tails and the blush of his gown.
Joy sparkled and smiled in the face of the Mayor,
And he marched through the streets with right worshipful air,
Whilst dignity shone in the steps of each Bailiff,
With looks of command and the pomp of a Gaiaph.
New scour'd was the Mace, and so bright, I could see't,
By the help of a glass, half the length of the street.
'Twas glorious to see how the men of all trades,
With faces clean wash'd, wore their flaming cockades.
With a strut of true consequence, every Profession
Did honour to Preston throughout the procession.
The gentlemen, coupled in pair after pair,
Cock'd their hats, and look'd fierce, when reviewed by the fair.

It is noteworthy, as corroborative of the statement put forward by all the historians of the Guild (that the celebration is more a matter of the country families than the manufacturing immigrants into the town—"foreigners," as the old Guild Courts would have called them) to observe that many of the names given in this poetic record of the celebration eighty years ago were to be found among the most prominent of those which took part in the celebration of 1862, viz., Addison, Parker, Rawstorne, Fielden, and Hulton. We find the Earl of Derby taking a conspicuous part in the Guild of 1802. Private letters of that date, quoted by Messrs. Dobson and Harland, state that "no pains nor expense have been spared by Lord Derby or Mr. Horrocks to render it worthy the attention of the public." Again, "the windows were filled with some of the most charming Lancashire *witches*, dressed in the top of fashion, to view the company

enter the town. About six o'clock, the Earl and Countess of Derby entered their house in this town from Knowsley, to dinner." There were two remarkable features in the celebrations about this date which were not observed in 1862. The first was a procession of ladies to the parish church, headed by Mrs. Mayoress, and a ladies' banquet afterwards. The wife of the present Guild Mayor being, for some reason, indisposed to take part in the proceedings, those interesting features were omitted, greatly, no doubt, to the disappointment of the Lancashire witches. The other peculiarity was that every gentleman who came properly dressed was admitted without further question to the mayor's ball—a proof of confidence which, in these days of cheap, fine dressing and railways, could hardly be perpetuated.

It was in the year 1842 that a change, indeed, came over the spirit of the Guild dream. During the period which had elapsed since the former celebration, in 1822, some remarkable indications of what is called "progress" had taken place. The cotton trade had grown to be developed to such an extent that the wealth and influence of the manufacturers more than outweighed the landed gentry, and the latter had retired from the unequal contest. In addition to this, railways had been invented, and the town had thrown off its political adhesion to the House of Stanley, whose son and nominee had been shamefully ousted at the last election, by no less a person than "Orator Hunt"—conduct of which the head of that house showed a proper appreciation by ceasing to occupy his house in Preston, and by withdrawing the light of his countenance from the Guild. Other circumstances tended to render the prospects of the Guild of 1822 anything but promising. Times were bad, the cotton operatives were in great distress, and bread riots had broken out. By the imprudence, or, as some thought, the mad cowardice of the mayor of the year, Mr. Horrocks (a cotton manufacturer), an unfortunate collision had taken place between the rioters and the military, and several lives had been sacrificed. Under these circumstances, it was thought by many that it would have been better to postpone the celebration, and some (bearing in mind the fact that no new freedoms, which it was the object of the Guild to create and renew, could be created) even proposed that the celebration should there and then be finally discontinued. Neither proposals, however, carried the day, and the Guild was duly celebrated, and with complete success. The county families held aloof, it is true; but the middle classes and tradesmen entered more heartily into the matter than they had ever done before. Cricket and wrestling matches and a regatta took place; besides which there were musical performances, a ladies' procession, a dress ball, and a fancy ball; the mayor gave a dinner and the mayoress a breakfast. As a result of the Guild of 1842, the sum of 200*l.* (the surplus of receipts arising from the sale of tickets over expenditure) was handed over to the charities of the town.

Another period of twenty years had almost elapsed, and the question once more presented itself whether or not the Preston Guild should be commemorated. As on the former occasion, there was plenty of arguing *pro* and *con*. The times were even worse than before; but, happily, there had been no riots, and it was argued, with some show of reason, that the very existence of that distress afforded only an additional reason for holding the festival; seeing that to refrain from doing so would do no possible good to the distressed operatives, whilst, on the other hand, the Guild would be the means of bringing a large number of visitors into Preston, who would spend money in the town, and thus relieve those middle-class shopkeepers who are among those who suffer most severely from the cotton famine; and also it might be arranged that all the surplus realised by the sale of tickets should go in augmentation of the Distress Fund. Taking this point of view, the majority of the burgesses of Preston determined that another celebration of their ancient Guild Merchant should take place in 1862, and their determination was carried into effect with all the form and ceremony due.

In order to bring about a reconciliation with the county families, the Preston aldermen elected for their Guild Mayor, Robert Townley Parker, Esq., of Cuerdon, a gentleman of ancient lineage, and connected with the principal families in the county by ties of friendship and relationship. By a curious coincidence, the grandfather of Mr. Parker occupied the mayoral chair on a similar occasion exactly one hundred years ago. The experiment, so far as it went, was perfectly satisfactory; for the county families attended in large numbers, and Lord Derby and his family once more participated largely in the festivities. It was, perhaps, a little strange to the casual observer to find the very town which was being quoted all over England as the centre and capital of the operative distress given up for an entire week to luxury and enjoyment. Whole families came from all parts of Lancashire and the neighbouring counties of Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Yorkshire to do honour to the Guild. Enormous prices were obtained for furnished houses and lodgings in the town; guineas were paid for concert tickets, and a grand costume ball was held which, one way or other, probably caused from 8000*l.* to 10,000*l.* to change hands. The streets of the town were decked out as a fair, and were crowded with thousands of happy sight-seers, whom none but a practised observer could have distinguished from the normal inhabitants. There was a procession to the church, according to ancient custom; a Masonic procession, and a ceremony of laying the first stone of a new Town Hall; there were trades processions and processions of schools; there were wrestling matches and fireworks, and Blondin; there was a dress ball, and a Masonic

ball, and a juvenile ball, and a grand costume ball; there were musical entertainments and concerts not a few; there was an agricultural meeting, and a monster dinner connected therewith, which took place in a tent, and at which rainwater was the liquor which most abounded. All these were there; but of the ancient hospitality which characterised bygone celebrations of the Guild there was none. The Mayor, it is true, gave a dinner to his private friends; but, although the foremost Conservative English statesman was present, and made a speech on the occasion, the representatives of the public press were inexorably and with intention excluded. At the ceremony of laying the first stone, also, the Guild Mayor took an opportunity of manifesting his dislike to the press by declaring that the common custom of depositing copies of the local journals in the cavity of the stone should not be adhered to; and although the committee evaded this little piece of pettishness by profusely gilding the bottle so that the worthy Mayor could not see that it really contained copies of the Preston papers of the day, the intention was not less marked.

The upshot of the last celebration of the Guild is, that about 400*l.* has been handed over to the Distress Fund, to which the Guild Mayor has added 150*l.*; but when we compare what is, comparatively speaking, but a morsel of bread with all the sack which was consumed during the Guild week; when we think of all the money which was spent and time wasted to raise this comparatively small sum for the starving operatives; when we reflect upon the evil effect which all this useless display of mediæval mummery and luxury must have upon the suffering, brooding minds around; and when we remember that a small club of London *litterati*, by giving, at their own charges, two dramatic entertainments at Manchester and Liverpool, raised more than twice as much as has resulted from the Preston Guild, we ask ourselves, not unnaturally, whether the whole affair has not now become an utterly vain and useless piece of folly, and whether the Prestonians had not better make up their minds (whether times be good or bad) to do without the Guild for the future?

POETS OF THE SEASON.

Cache-Cache: a Tale in Verse. By WILLIAM DAVY WATSON, M.A. London: Smith, Elder, and Co. 1862. pp. 153.

Shadow and Substance, and other Poems. By ROBERT RIPLEY. Manchester: J. Heywood. London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. pp. 160.

The Sailor Boy, and other Poems. (Published by request.) By J. C. DOORNE. Dover: Chronicle Office. pp. 32.

Poems. By WILLIAM C. BENNETT. A new Edition in one Volume. With Portrait and Illustrations. London: Routledge, Warne, and Routledge. 1862. pp. 533.

WE TOOK UP THE FIRST VOLUME on our list, moved thereto by some slight curiosity as to what might be the meaning of the mysterious and somewhat affected title of Mr. Watson's tale. "Cache-Cache" after all is only a pet name for a young French lady yclept Roland Delaunay, given to her in consequence of her retiring disposition. She is loved by the hero of the story; but, unfortunately, shortly before the bridal-day arrived, Mademoiselle Delaunay falls over a precipice and is killed. Her lover apparently sought consolation for his loss in writing a long and tedious notice of "Essays and Reviews," of which we quote the following portion for the benefit of our readers:

Oh, cherish well the liberty bequeathed
To English Churchmen by the forefathers
Who drew their ritual from the ancient
forms,
But left interpretation wisely free;
And did their best, by widening the base,
And comprehending very different views,
To make the National Church identical
In compass with the Nation. Guard it
well—
The freedom to expand, as knowledge
grows:

Nor deem theology alone debarred
The privilege of progress. Guard with care
The independence science justly claims;
And think, if Galileo's enemies
Had really proved his doctrine heterodox,
Where now would be their orthodoxy?
Change
The name, the story's true to-day as then.
No infidelity could seize the mind,
Fatal as that must follow the belief
That science's revelations contradict
The revelation given to man by God.

The scene of the tale is laid in one of the Border counties, and the narrator tells us, in the most prosaic of poetry, the very uneventful story of his life. How his sire travelled and

"Home to his heritage he then returned
A most accomplished gentleman;"

how he sent his son to school at Ascham House, where unknown, were (perhaps, indeed, unfortunately),

Or birch, or cane, or spiteful tawse,
The plague of Scottish palms.

We are told how,

At Ascham-house
The practice matched the theory. Enough
Trigonometric lore acquired, we went
With rod and flag, theodolite and chain,
Forth through the lanes and fields, a mirth-
ful band
Of young surveyors, long before the days

When fear of railroads roused the jealous
Of watchful landlords. One sharp winter
when
The lakes were frozen hard, upon the ice
A base we measured, and the nearest
mapped,
Making the mountains echo to our glee.

Leaving Ascham-House, it was settled, so says the hero of the tale, that

The London University should claim
Me one of its first students.

Accordingly the young gentleman arrives

One dim morning, towards October's end,
At Islington's famed Angel, by the mail.

and enters the Gower-street Academy.

While residing at this abode of learned Thebans, he apparently gives himself up without much profit, to the study of metaphysics, and

ultimately determines to enter the University of Cambridge of which he tells us—

No test perplexed
The student entering Cambridge; not for
him.
The "Thirty-nine" were "forty if you
wish."
No statement of Church-membership he
signed.
To wear a surplice and be "pricked" at
chapel
The rules required him; then his course
was free
The senior-wrangler of his year to rank,
Though not, as now, to write himself B.A.
But once a term there was communion,
And with surprise I heard our tutor say

That no one was required to join the rite,
Because our creeds were not considered
known.
Strange contradiction! to myself I thought,
Know nothing of our faith, yet see us daily
Mustered in chapel! What, was chapel
then
Only a roll-call, merely a parade?
What satire on all forced observances!
But though surprised from such a source to
hear
So strange a lesson, it agreed so well
With my own mood, that after writing it
Home to my father, I just laid it by
With London church-going.

The narrator then studies mathematics, and tells his readers how he "mastered Napier's mystic craft, reducing computation to the rules of plain arithmetic," &c. &c., until ultimately,

His college course
Well ended, but not splendidly, he moved
From Cambridge to the Temple, and achieved
What moderate fame he wished for at the bar.

We fancy our readers by this time have had quite enough of Mr. Watson's poetry, which we cannot help thinking was originally written in the sheerest and veriest prose, and then, by the aid of his ten fingers, converted into the hobbling lines of which we have quoted some specimens. In one sense it is not particularly bad, that is to say, the grammar is generally correct, and it is free from those outrageous conceits which are nowadays so popular with poetasters. Still it has not a spark of fire or vigour in it, and is indeed nothing but very commonplace humdrum prose. Extravagant fancies and high-flown metaphors may be pruned or tamed down, being often, indeed, the overgrowth of a luxurious fancy, but it would be about as easy to convert a brewer's horse into a "Marquis" or a "Buckstone" as to train Mr. Watson by any amount of study into a poet.

Mr. Ripley is a songster of quite a different class. In his "Shadow and Substance," a gloomy, Byronic young gentleman, of the name of Roland, goes for a walk with his *chère amie*, Gertrude. He is on the hills at night, gazing over a waterfall, and professing passionate love to Miss Gertrude, when a female spirit suddenly appears in a cloud, and sings the following song, which Roland is pleased to term "a marvellous melody:"

All things from out the spirit spring,
And fervent exultation
It feels when o'er it hovering
Is its own deep creation:
For Reverence demands its god,
And Love its blessed idol,
And Justice pineth for the rod
Whence power shall decide all.

In calm of summer-scented eves,
When hanging blossoms feel
A trail of music on the leaves
In spirit-whispers steal
I move as perfume from the tree,
An exhalation thrown
To worship as divinity,
To grasp at as a crown.

Gertrude being of a more mundane spirit, is not permitted to hear the marvellous melody, and the consequence is that Roland falls away in his allegiance to her, and transfers his affections to the poetical spirit or prophet in question.

As a sample of Roland's own powers we append the following:

We are the fools of Nature, for she gives
A chaos of wild spirits to a thing
T' whom she deities the will to govern
them:
I love, I hate, full oft I know not why,
I strive to love where I may hate—in vain:
I strive to hate where I may love—in vain;
And I'm enraptured by I know not what:
I have a body, mine for bliss and pain,
And yet I cannot alter one small jot
That may rest on it, though it should dis-
please me.
It might, or quick or slow, sink to decay,
And though I shrunk from it I could not
save:
I call these mine; and what am I? A thing

Distinct from all, who rules, though ill,
these powers?
And I, who call these mine, the very essence
Cull'd from them all, yet greater than they
am?
We are the fools of Circumstance, I raise
A noble project, and the aim's in sight,
When some small, petty thing I wot not of,
Like cloud before the sunlight, creeps be-
tween:
It comes despite of me; and I seem strug-
gling
As with an Unseen Foe, whose hand is on
me,
As with an Unknown Power, who bows me
down.

We should advise Roland—who, by the way, keeps most unreasonable hours, being always in the hills at midnight, or sitting over a waterfall at daybreak—to go home, live cleanly, and eschew poetry, lest he may even do a more foolish thing than write and publish such a volume as that before us.

Mr. Doorne appears to have got some of his versicles into the "Poet's Corner" of a country newspaper, and to have been tempted by injudicious friends to collect and publish them. They are quite harmless, but it is difficult to allow them higher praise. There is nothing to be found in them either better or worse than the following:

Oh! mother, why
That heavy sigh?
That stifled sob of inward grief?
Look up on high
To yon bright sky!
And faith will give your soul relief.
That mute despair;
Ah! what is there?
A letter! oh! I dread to guess.
Thy chast'ning rod
Has come, O God!
And I, alas! am fatherless.
My mother dear,
Thy son is near;
Let thy dear head upon me rest;
Not speak to me!
God comfort thee,
And send sweet peace unto thy breast.
Oh! fearful blow;
Sad day of woe;
I fear me that her heart will break:

Here, my brother;
See! your mother!
Go, kiss her for your father's sake.
There, clasp her neck:
She keeps him back!
How wild, yet vacant, is her eye!
No use, my boy;
'Twill but annoy:
The fountain of her tears is dry.
This must not be;
Christ strengthen me,
And teach me what is best to do;
For none can tell,
But Thou, so well
The trial my mother's passing through.
Could I but try
To fix her eye
Upon some known familiar thing:
Perhaps it might
Attract her sight,
And with it recollection bring.

If this be poetry, except in so far as it rhymes, then we should very much like to know what prose is.

Mr. Bennett's poems are now, we believe, for the first time collected together in the handsome volume before us. Many of the songs to be found in these pages have been received by the public with marked favour, and we trust have brought their author some more substantial reward than empty fame. We say this, because Mr. Bennett's writings are almost invariably characterised by a healthy spirit. They are remarkably free from the spasmodic tendencies now so much affected by English poetasters, and they have no unhealthy savour of Byronism or Tennysonianism. Still, we felt bound to say that, in our opinion, Mr. Bennett is not a poet. Smooth, facile, and even tender as are many of the songs in this book, we are forced to recognise in them rather the pretty rhymes of the accomplished rhymester, than the immortal verses of the true poet. Mr. Bennett is one of the same school as Mackay, Cooke, Muloch, &c. By a good deal of practice and very slight modicum of inspiration, it is possible to write very pleasing verses. But *sunt certi denique fines* in the poet-land which none but more gifted spirits can pass, and which Mr. Bennett never has passed, and in our opinion never can pass. We say this somewhat regretfully, so much do we like the tone of the poems before us.

"Baby's Shoes" is a pretty little song, perhaps equal to anything in the whole volume:

BABY'S SHOES.

O those little, those little blue shoes! Those shoes that no little feet use! O the price were high That those shoes would buy, Those little blue unused shoes!	For they mind her for evermore Of a patter along the floor, And blue eyes she sees Look up from her knees, With the look that in life they wore.
For they hold the small shape of feet That no more their mother's eyes meet, That by God's good will, Years since grew still, And ceased from their totter so sweet!	As they lie before her there, There babble from chair to chair A little sweet face, That's a gleam in the place, With its little gold curls of hair.
And O, since that baby slept, So hush'd! how the mother has kept, With a tearful pleasure, That little dear treasure, And o'er them thought and wept!	Then O wonder not that her heart From all else would rather part Than those tiny blue shoes That no little feet use, (start And whose sight makes such fond tears

"The Tearful Cornet" is a very weak production, and we subjoin the first half of it:

To-day, arresting the passers' feet,
A cornet I heard in the hurrying street.
Common the cornet and man that played it;
What was it so telling and plaintive made it?
I couldn't get from it. What could be its spell?
There was one I knew; that I could but feel well.
Often I'd heard our Kenig play,
But never the cornet before to-day.
Strange was its charm, it must be confessed:
Whence was its power you'd little have guessed.
The player was one not worth a rap,
With a broken hat and a coat with no nap.
Out at the elbows—with shoes that let
Out his bare toes, and in the wet.
Wrinkled and old—too aged by half
To be standing for pence amid jeer and laugh:
Though many I saw, to my elbows nigh,
Thought little of laughter, as moved as I.
What could the cause be that all of us made
Not able to stir while that tune he played.
'Twas a common street-air, I shouldn't have lingered,
Except I'd been forced, to hear uttered or fingered.
One—why, a month past each urchin had hummed it,
No organ but ground it—no scraper but strummed it.
And yet as it swelled now and died through my ears,
My heart, it beat to it and praised it with tears.
You'll think me maudlin; I wasn't a fool
To let that cornet my feelings rule.
For the powers that ruled in that cornet's breath
Were not age and want, but misery and death.

We have quoted "Baby's Shoes" and "The Tearful Cornet" because they may in some measure be regarded as the Alpha and Omega of Mr. Bennett's style. He has written nothing better than the former; and, perhaps, nothing worse than the latter. Even had, however, all his songs been equal to the former, we should not have regarded the writer as a poet, though had he written nothing better than the latter we should hardly have cared to notice him in these columns.

Colour to Sculpture: Is it Applicable? A Letter to Thomas Colley Grattan, Esq. By C. DARBY GRIFFITH, Esq., M.P. (Robert Hardwicke. pp. 18.)—This pamphlet was called into existence by a passage in Mr. Grattan's "Beaten Paths and Those Who Trod Them," in which he raises the whole question of colouring sculpture. In eighteen pages Mr. Griffith tells his friend that he thinks colour is not advisable, and that it turns a statue into a piece of waxwork, and in this opinion we agree with him.

St. Clement's Eve: a Play. By HENRY TAYLOR, Author of "Philip Van Artevelde." (Chapman and Hall. 1862. pp. 182.)—The subject of this play is taken from a well-known episode in the reign of Charles VI. of France. It is essentially a drama for the closet, and not for the stage, and we have no hesitation in classing it as greatly inferior to "Philip Van Artevelde." The diction of "St. Clement's Eve" is throughout extremely correct, stately, and frigid, and the writer seldom warms up into anything above tepid heat. There is, however, some real poetry in the dialogue between *Islande* and the *Duke of Orleans* in the last act. Mr. Taylor seems, on the whole, to have rusted irretrievably during his thirty years of lying by; and his later efforts, in our opinion, are by no means worthy of comparison with his early achievements.

FRENCH BIOGRAPHY.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale. Tome Trente-Neuvième. Paris: Didot. pp. 1024.

DOUBTLESS THE DIDOTS, who are scholars as well as publishers, intend this to be the best biographical dictionary that ever appeared. But, gladly admitting the general merits of the publication, we deem it a duty to say a word of its defects.

In the first place, the editor, Dr. Hoefer, is a pretentious, pedantic, ponderous German, who does not seem to have pursued any definite method, or imposed any definite method on the contributors.

In the second, there are numerous and important omissions.

In the third, French subjects occupy a disproportionate amount of space and attention.

In the fourth, no opportunity is omitted of flattering French prejudices.

In the fifth, a somewhat degrading servility is, from time to time, exhibited toward the present French Emperor.

In the sixth, inaccuracies of date, inaccuracies of statement, inaccuracies of every kind abound.

Not quite half a column is allotted to Charles Dickens; but Jules Janin occupies five columns and a half. Now Jules Janin is a brilliant critic; surely, however, he cannot, for a moment, be compared with Dickens as a literary creator.

In the present volume there is a lively account of Lord Palmerston. But we are informed that in 1835, the "Grey and Melbourne Ministry" had existed for ten years.

The career of hundreds of insignificant French nobodies is chronicled at wearisome length. But the name of Mazzini, and other names as notable, are never mentioned.

Dr. Buckland was instrumental, it seems, in establishing a geological museum "at Jermynstre and at London." On no English map have we ever seen *Jermynstre*, but there is a street in London called Jermynstreet, and there is a geological museum there.

In the biography of Byron the "little town of Aberdeen" is introduced to us, and Annandale is placed in a region where no Scotchman or Englishman would be ever likely to find it.

A genius called Alfred Franklin contrives to commit every imaginable blunder in his life of William IV. In his early days William allied himself with the *Whigs*; but he also formed a more tender alliance with *Mistress Jordans*, who died of grief when William married. In the House of Commons the Reform Bill was vigorously combated by "George Murray, Robert Peel, and Lord Brougham." In the House of Lords it was supported by "Lord Grey and Lord John Russell; opposed by the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Londonderry, the Marquis of Londonderry, and Lord Plunkett." On this horrible jumble it is unnecessary to comment. By and by Londonderry is converted into *Londonderry*. Poor George Canning is summoned from his grave to enumerate along with Peel the advantages which Ireland derives from the union. In the reign of William IV. "the Communions dissenting from the Church of England were deprived of a great number of civil privileges." The Queen and her daughter, "the Baroness de Lisle," a lady who is usually supposed to have been William's own daughter, excited an evil influence over the King. One of the author's chief authorities is "P. Goldsmith." Of course *P.* comes after *O.*, and *O.* means Oliver; but it is only to a Frenchman that Oliver Goldsmith could be a good authority for the events in the reign of William IV.

We could easily multiply specimens of the most idiotic and unpardonable blunders. Let these, however, for the present suffice. What is amusing is, that the writers in the "New General Biography" are continually correcting the errors of other writers, and especially of the contributors to the great rival work, the "Biographie Universelle."

It is a singular circumstance that the volume of the "New General Biography" containing the life of Napoleon, has not yet appeared, though it has long been due. The publishers have given reasons for this delay which seem somewhat silly. The probability is that Louis Napoleon, the saviour of French society, has in some way or other interfered. And even publishers like the Didots must submit to the degradation.

The School Euclid. Comprising the First Four Books. Chiefly from the Text of Dr. Simson. With a New Arrangement of the Figures and Demonstrations. Designed as a Help to Beginners and Candidates preparing for Examinations. By A. K. ISBISTER, Esq., Head Master of Stationer's School, London. (Longman. pp. 151. 1862.)—Mr. Isbister, in the preface to this excellent school edition of Euclid, thus sums its main features:

1. Immediately following the enunciation are given, in each case, the "references," or elements, of the proposition—the definitions, axioms, and previous propositions—on which the successive steps of the reasoning depend. These must be thoroughly mastered by the pupil; and they should in all cases be required to be written out, or repeated aloud, before either the construction or the proof is attempted. Every teacher knows how carelessly these references, generally inserted in text-books in the margin, or in the body of the proposition, are slurred over, or repeated mechanically, without any reference to their import, by boys in class, and how confused and imperfect is their conception of the reasoning in consequence.

2. In describing the figures, the parts which are given in the enunciation are represented by dark lines, and those which are added in the course of the demonstration by dotted line. The process of the construction is thus exhibited to the eye, and the *data* and the *quæsitæ* of the problem can always be distinguished at a glance.

3. In the demonstrations, the several steps of the proof are arranged in a logical form, by giving the premises and the conclusion always in separate lines, and in a different type; and, as a further aid to the learner, the enunciations are broken into paragraphs, and the demonstration into corresponding divisions, wherever the proposition consists of more than one case.

In this way the constituent parts of a proposition are presented separately, part by part, and the learner, knowing exactly where one begins and the other ends, is enabled to make himself master of the one before he proceeds to the other.

Young learners will cross the *pons asini*, by the aid of Mr. Isbister's carefully edited little volume, with more than ordinary ease and speed.

Universal German Reading-Book. Second Course. By the Baron von ANDLAU. (Edward Stanford and Co. pp. 307.)—This course contains sentences, descriptions, tales, dialogues, letters, and poetry, and the necessary explanations in English for the use of private schools, and for self-instruction. It will form a useful companion to the "German Grammar and Key," and the "First Course," by the same author.

Willie's Home Exercises. Part II. By T. WARD. (Manchester: John Heywood. pp. 64.)—An excellent little book for little children, containing a systematic and graduated series of exercises in arithmetic, spelling, and composition, for home practice.

The Student's Handbook of Comparative Grammar. Applied to the Sanskrit, Zend, Greek, Latin, Gothic, Anglo-Saxon, and English Languages. By the Rev. THOMAS CLARK, M.A., late Head Master of the Proprietary School, Taunton. (Longman and Co. 1862. pp. 335.)—Some such little volume as this has been long needed in our English public schools, and even the most intolerant champion of the so-called "dead languages" need not fear that they will suffer by the introduction of "Comparative Grammar" into the curriculum of study. Mr. Clark honestly confesses in his preface that for the greater portion of his work he has had recourse to our masters in philology—the Germans; and that his work has been chiefly based upon the "Vergleichende Grammatik" of Professor Franz Bopp. But honour to whom honour is due. If this book is only a compilation, at least it is the compilation of a skilful writer, and one thoroughly well acquainted with his subject. As an introduction to the study of "Comparative Grammar," there is nothing in the English language like it. It is at once simple, methodical, and, we may almost say, amusing. The task of learning the ancient languages, which has been heretofore a dreary toil to beginners, may, we venture to affirm, be made one of the most attractive of studies by a process which converts hundreds of unintelligible collocations of letters into symbols of the most significant kind. In the well-known controversy on Eton Education Mr. Johnson, on behalf of his school, defended the custom of making Latin verses on the plea that the youths themselves, when they had acquired sufficient skill, took a singular pleasure in the occupation of making musical hexameters and lyrics; and that to banish Latin verse-making from English public schools would be to deprive the pupils in them of one of their chief incentives to work. No doubt there was some truth in this plea, but how many years must be spent before even the cleverest and most industrious youth can write musical Latin verses? And how dreary is the path, by the ordinary method of teaching, to the Latin-verse oasis in student life? It is not too much to say that, by employing comparative grammar to teach the languages, ancient and modern, a boy at the very outset of his studies may be made to feel an intelligent pleasure in them which will marvellously spur on his exertions. Though Mr. Clark has given the original forms of the Sanskrit, Zend, Gothic, and Anglo-Saxon alphabets, he has in the text of his book employed in all possible cases the Roman characters. In this, we think, he has shown his wisdom, and there is no need whatever to deter pupils, when breaking ground in a fresh study, by the apparition of formidable characters which may be just as well supplied by the Roman or English type. When the pupil has thus attained some familiarity with the Sanskrit and Zend, then he will find little difficulty in mastering the symbols which at first sight appear so perplexing.

On the Reading of the Church Liturgy. By the Rev. W. W. CAZALET A.M. (John Crockford. pp. 72.)—This excellent little pamphlet, full of valuable advice to the clergy, originally appeared in the columns of the *Clerical Journal*. A quotation will serve to show how thoroughly and exhaustively Mr. Cazalet has treated the subject:

The power of reading well, depends on many points. The tones of the voice must be sustained firmly and equally. The delivery ought to be smooth giving to each vowel sound its full value. The words should be blended together in succession. Modulation too is essentially requisite. Such are among the conditions necessary to carry out my principles of reading, and as regards expression I have introduced a system of pauses, based on the grammatical construction of the language itself, and in so doing, I have found that emphasis was not necessary for effect, on the contrary that if the conditions I have indicated are carried out, the strict meaning of the language is more clearly conveyed than by any mere accent on certain words in the sentences. This view has been taken hold of and made the subject of remarks, which I should hardly have troubled myself to notice, being perfectly convinced that if my system was understood, there would be no halting of opinion between the points at issue. But there are one or two questions involved which will at once settle the matter. I would ask then. Does any one when he sets himself to write, ever consider whether any words in each sentence should or should not have any emphasis? Does he not endeavour to give expression to his sentiments in the best manner he is able,—does it ever enter into his head even that the language could be improved by emphatic pronunciation—on the contrary does he not depend for its effect on the power of the language itself? If so then I maintain that it is sheer impertinence to eke out the writer's meaning by a process which is not only coarse in itself and falls short of the mark it aims at, but mars even the force it attempts in vain to give. Any one who depends only on an emphasis for effect cannot have weighed the internal power of words, and any system based on it, indicates but little feeling for the innate force of these outward signs of mental operation or emotion. The rules of grammar have been framed to regulate and give a form to the thoughts of the mind, and these are and must be also the best guide for their delivery, for I think it may be admitted as a self-evident proposition that the power of the language would be best conveyed by the same rules that guide its construction. I may have dwelt perhaps too much on this, but the ignoring of emphasis on my part has been taken up and commented upon as if it was incapable of being supported by any argument and required no consideration for its immediate and utter condemnation.

Gawthorpe's Elocutionary and Rhetorical Class-Book. Containing an Essay upon Oratory, Preliminary Remarks on Elocution, and Carefully Selected Specimens. Edited and Revised by JOHN DAVENPORT. (Relfe Brothers. pp. 175.)—A reliable elocution manual fit for the use of schools. The observations on oratory and the laws of elocution are sensible enough, and the examples are well selected from the best authors.

The Annual Retrospect of Engineering and Architecture; a record of Progress in the Sciences of Civil, Military, and Naval Construction for 1861. (Lockwood. pp. 372.)—This promises to be a valuable record of contemporary engineering. It is divided into sections, and gives, from the

records and publications of the day, condensed but authentic accounts of the various works in the way of railways and roads, harbours, docks and canals, gas and water supply, and sewerage, agricultural engineering, mechanical engineering, mining and metallurgy, telegraphic engineering, architectural works, military engineering, and naval engineering.

Annals of the Ancient British Church. By the Rev. T. WATSON. (Wertheim, Macintosh, and Hunt. pp. 203.)—The purpose of this little volume is to prove the existence of a Christian Church in Britain before the preaching of Augustus. The historical evidence bearing upon this important point has been carefully collected and plainly put forth, and Mr. Watson deserves the gratitude of all Protestant Christians.

The Gull's Hornbook. By THOMAS DECKER. (London: Reprinted from William M'Mullen. pp. 44.)—Apparently moved by Dr. Nott's warm commendation of Decker's *jeu d'esprit*, Mr. M'Mullen has had reprinted "a very limited number" of "The Gull's Hornbook." Those who cannot have the original may spend twenty-four stamps to worse purpose than in obtaining a copy of the reprint.

Simple Questions and Sanitary Facts, for the Use of the Poor. An Attempt to teach the Simplest Natural Phenomena, and to Explain the Functions and Structure of the Human Body. (William Tweedie. pp. 210.)—A useful little volume, putting forth a collection of valuable truths in a very simple form, the catechismal form being that adopted. It may be safely recommended for use in National and Parish Schools.

Mick Tracy, the Irish Scripture Reader; or, The Martyred Convert and the Priest. A Tale of Facts. By W. A. C. (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. pp. 355.)—The title-page of this furnishes a very expressive résumé of the whole book. A Roman Catholic priest is on horseback, amid a crowd of Irish rapparees, who are busily engaged in giving a poor fellow a sound thrashing:

"Boys," said Father Fogarty, "I must ride on, but 'mind'—(winking with one eye, and drawing his mouth towards the opposite side, forming a most grotesque grimace, he said laconically)—"Be sure you don't lay a finger on the Rev. Mr. Tracy." This caution was taken as Father Fogarty intended it should be—as a signal for a general onslaught on poor Mick. They snatched his hat off—forced his Testament out of his hand—tore it to pieces, and scattered the fragments to the winds; they rolled him in the mud, tore his clothes, pelted him with stones, and shouted, "Kill the turn-coat;" "God an' the blessed Mother and the thrue Church for iver."

That is what the story of "Mick Tracy" is about.

The Addresses of the Hungarian Diet of 1861, to H. I. M. the Emperor of Austria, with the Imperial Rescript and other Documents. Translated for Presentation to Members of both Houses of the British Parliament. By J. HORNE PAYNE, Esq., M.A. (Bell and Daldy. pp. 104.)—This is a valuable political document, whose purpose is very sufficiently explained in the title-page. It is, however, worth knowing that an ancillary purpose of its publication is to correct an important error set afloat by Lord Brougham when at the Dublin Congress of the Association for Promoting Social Science, he declared that "the ancient constitution of Hungary was restored, and the establishment of that which was formed in a season of civil war alone refused." It is to correct this impression that the translation into English of the Hungarian remonstrances addressed to the Emperor of Austria and the Imperial Royal reply is put forward. No comment has been made, the translator having designedly avoided anything which could be construed into an expression of opinion.

The Winter Climate of Menton (South of France); with Hints to Invalids intending to Reside there. By P. C. PRICE, F.R.C.S.E. (John Churchill. pp. 79.)—This little volume will be of use to those who require guidance in the selection of some spot in the South of Europe favourable for diseases of the lungs and other complaints proceeding from and producing weakness. The author is apparently free from that which generally taints such recommendations with suspicion; he is seemingly quite unconnected with the locality which he recommends. He has spent several winters at Menton for the sake of his own health, and having greatly benefited thereby, he is desirous that others should be similarly advantaged. The little volume contains a general description of Menton, with ample notes on the geology, meteorology, and water-supply, which will be significant enough to medical men. He sums up, in general terms: "I believe the climate is not surpassed by any one on the same shore of the Mediterranean, and am confident that it has proved most acceptable and invigorating to a large number of invalids suffering from many forms of disease." He then gives his medical experience of the climate of Menton, as it affects the diseases of children, including those of a glandular, scrofulous, and rachitic character; effects of the climate in various diseases of adults; pulmonary consumption in its different stages; bronchitis and affections of the throat; asthma, rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, nervous disorders; paralytic and other affections. The third part of the book contains a great deal of economical information as to modes of travelling, fares, prices of lodging and food, &c., likely to be of great service to intending travellers.

Messrs. Darton and Hodge have added to their "Parlour Library" a cleverly-written, spirit-stirring tale, entitled *The Soldier Monk: a Tale of Two Nations.* By Capt. BERKELEY.

The twentieth volume of the authorised edition of the *History of the Consulate and the Empire of France under Napoleon*, by M. A. THIERS, has appeared. (Willis and Sotheran.)

We have received some interesting and important documents as to the present state of the colony of Victoria: *The Statistical Register of Victoria, from the Foundation of the Colony; with an Astronomical Calendar for 1855.* Edited by William Henry Archer. (Melbourne: by the Government Printer.)—*Catalogue of the Victorian Expedition, 1861; with Prefatory Essays.*—*Statistical Notes on the Progress of Victoria.* First Series. Parts I. and II. (Both by the Government Printer.)—A pamphlet on *A Few Particulars Supplementary to the Catalogue of the Products of the Colony.* Compiled by J. G. Knight. (Harrison and Sons.)

Of works issued in parts, we have received: Part VIII. of *Kitt's Cyclopedia of Biblical Literature.* (Edinburgh: A. and C. Black.)—Part XIX. of *Orley Farm.* By Anthony Trollope. With Illustrations by J. E. Millais. (Chapman and Hall.)—Part VIII. of *Barrington.* By Charles Lever. Illustrated by H. K. Browne. (Chapman and Hall.)

—Part XII. of *Beeton's Book of Garden Management.*—Part XXIV. of *Beeton's Book of Home Pets.*—Parts XII. and XIII. of *Beeton's Illuminated Family Bible.*—Part XI. of *One Hundred Lectures on the Ancient and Modern Dramatic Poets, the Heathen Mythology, Oratory, and Elocution.* By B. C. Jones. (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.)—Vol. III., Part I., of *Curiosities of Savage Life.* By the author of "Wild Sports of the World." (S. O. Beeton.)—Part XLIII. of *Routledge's Natural History.*—Part XLVI. of *Beeton's Dictionary of Universal Information.*

We have received, as new music, *When I first Beheld thee Smile.* A Ballad composed by Léon Moonen. (L. Moonen).

We have also received: A pamphlet on *The Pressing Necessity for Increased Docks and Basins at Portsmouth; with Some Observations on Mr. Cobden's "Three Panics."* A Letter to Lord Palmerston. By Rear-Admiral Admiral the Hon Joseph Denman. (James Ridgway.)—*Mauve and Magenta: a Lecture delivered on Friday, April 11, 1862, in the Theatre of the Royal Institution of Great Britain.* By A. W. Hofmann. (W. Clowes and Sons.)—*The Domestic Guide to a Good Set of Teeth.* By Leon Jablonski Platt, Surgeon-Dentist. (Houlston and Wright.)—*Evidence of Admiral Bowles, G.B., taken before the Select Committee on the Board of Admiralty, 24th May and 4th June, 1861.* (James Ridgway.)—*Self-Supporting Dispensaries. Their Adaptation to the Relief of the Poor and Working Classes, with Directions for the Establishment and Management of Such Institutions.* By John Jones, M.R.C.S. (John Churchill.)—*St. Bartholomew's Day. A Sermon.* By the Rev. Arthur Garfit, M.A. (Wertheim, Macintosh, and Hunt.)—*Tales and Legends of Westmoreland.* (Kirkby-Stephen: J. Close.) To be published once a year.—*The Animal Kingdom: being a Digest of the Statements of the Bible in respect thereto.* (Morgan and Chase.)—*A Treatise on the Resurrection.* By Peter Gloag. (Wertheim, Macintosh, and Hunt.)

—*Proposed Reform in the Income Tax, and Extension of the Franchise to the Payers of the same.* By J. O. Y. (Effingham Wilson.)—*The Theory of Vital Force applied to the Cure of Disease.* By E. Houghton, M.D. (John Churchill.) Reprinted from the *London Medical Review.*—*M. Michel Chevalier on Mr. Henry Dunning Macleod's Works on Political Economy.* Reprinted from the *Journal des Economistes.* (John King and Co.)—Vol. II. of *Sermons.* By Professor Marks. (A. W. Bennett.)—*The Future: an Outline of Events Predicted in the Holy Scriptures.* By the Rev. John Cox. (Nisbet and Co.)

We have also received: Vol. III. of *The Complete Works of Richard Sibbes, D.D.* Edited, with a Memoir, by the Rev. Alexander Balloch Grosart; being a Continuation of "Nichol's Series of Standard Divines," Puritan Period. (Edinburgh: James Nisbet. London: James Nisbet and Co.)—Vol. IX. of the Reprint of De Quincey's Works, being *The Cæsars, and other Papers.* (Edinburgh: A. and C. Black.)—Vol. I. of *The Exchange: a Home and Colonial Review of Commerce, Manufactures, and General Politics.* (Sampson Low, Son, and Co.)

We have also received the sixth edition of *England and its People: a Familiar History of the Country, and the Social and Domestic Manners of its Inhabitants.* By Emily Taylor. (Houlston and Wright.)—The second edition of *The Knevels: a Tale of the Time of Henry VIII.* By Emily Taylor. (Houlston and Wright.)

Of periodical works belonging to October we have received: *The Cornhill Magazine.*—*The Dublin University.*—*Macmillan's.*—*London Society.*—*The Art Journal.*—*Frazer's Magazine.*—*The Bulwark.*—*Duffy's Hibernian.*—*Every Boy's Magazine.*—Also (among the periodicals for September), *The Cornhill Magazine.*—*The Technologist.*—*Dublin University Magazine.*—*Temple Bar.*—*Kingston's Magazine for Boys.*—*Every Boy's Magazine.*—*Duffy's Hibernian.*—*Sixpenny Magazine.*—*Journal of the Statistical Society of London.*—*The Ladies' Companion.*—*St. James's Magazine.*—*Bentley's Miscellany.*—*Le Follet.*—*The Sixpenny Magazine.*—*Ross's Monthly Toilet Magazine.*—*The Exchange.*—*The Gardener's Weekly Magazine.*—*The Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine.*—*Boy's Own Magazine.*

MISCELLANEA FOR THE MONTH.

THE PAST HAS BEEN AN EVENTFUL MONTH for the pedagogues on the Bench. Dr. Longley (ex-Schoolmaster of Harrow) has become Primate of England, and it is nearly certain that Dr. Tait (ex-Master of Rugby) will succeed to the vacant archbishopric of York.

The Birmingham Exhibition of pictures opened on the 8th ult. Mr. Francis Oliver Finch, one of the oldest members of the Society of Painters in Water-colours, died on the 27th of August.

A new School of Art is to be founded at Coventry.

The Queen has announced her intention of giving her patronage to the Female School of Art, Queen's Square, Bloomsbury.

M. Bisson, the French photographer, has been successful in obtaining some views from the summit of Mont Blanc.

Mr. Macpherson has moved his magnificent collection of Roman photographs to the Polytechnic, where they may be visited by collectors, and duplicates may be ordered.

The report of the Department of Science and Art gives an account of the expenditure of 100,000*l.* in one year. Query, whether one-half the money spent in purchasing some of the best objects in the Campana Museum would not have more benefited Art than these expensive labours of Messrs. Cole and Redgrave.

The Manchester School of Art has issued a circular announcing that it is in a bad way, and that it cannot be maintained unless the grant of 300*l.* (with-drawn by the Department of Science and Art, in consequence of the change of master) can be made up by private liberality.

Mr. Bailey has been the first Academician to accept the superannuation post lately called into existence by the spontaneous will of the Academicians. His advanced years and the fact that he has long since ceased to work rendered this an act of duty, but it is not always that duty is so gracefully performed. There are other Academicians on the list who will do well to follow this graceful example.

A portrait of Philip II. of Spain, by Velasquez, has lately been purchased for the Louvre at a cost of 920*l.* As the King-Consort of Queen Mary of England, this portrait should have been acquired for our National Portrait Gallery. But the authorities in art matters in England seem woefully lax of late. They have let the magnificent Campana Museum slip through their fingers, and now the portrait of a King-Consort is allowed to go to France.

The Manchester memorial to the Prince Consort is to be executed by Mr. Noble.

Some of the pieces of sculpture at the International Exhibition have fetched enormous prices. Mr. Gibson, it is said, has sold his coloured "Cupid" for 1500*l.*, and Mr. Morrison has bought Mr. Story's "Cleopatra" and the "African Sibyl" for 3000 guineas.

The following is in the "Literary, Artistic, Dramatic, and Scientific Feuilleton" of the *Queen*: "Mr. Joseph Durham's statue of the late Prince Consort is nearly completed, so far as the model is concerned. This work, it will be remembered, is to be substituted for the statue of the Queen which was to crown Mr. Durham's magnificent Memorial of the Great Exhibition of 1851, to be erected in the Horticultural Gardens. After the death of her beloved consort, her Majesty insisted that his statue should take the place of her's, being thoroughly determined that he should lose no particle of the honour which is his due, as the originator, designer, and organiser of that Exhibition. As soon as this was known, the Prince of Wales, in the most filial manner, hastened to carry out the behests of his Royal Mother, and at once intimated that the carrying them out should be left to him, for which purpose he commissioned Mr. Durham immediately to set about the execution of a statue which should be worthy to commemorate the person and virtues of the dead Prince. This has been done by Mr. Durham with commendable zeal, and the statue is now so far advanced that we may expect, at an early day, to see it installed upon its place of elevation. During the whole progress of the work, her Majesty has taken the greatest interest in it; desiring that photographs of it should be sent to her from time to time, upon which she has freely made her criticisms and comments, evincing the liveliest desire that it should present a faithful and graceful portrait of him whom she has lost. We understand, moreover, that the last visit which the Prince of Wales paid in London, before proceeding to Brussels to meet his fiancée, was to Mr. Durham's studio, and that his Royal Highness gave expression to his great gratification at what he saw there."

A monument to the elder Disraeli has been erected at Hughenden Manor. The inscription is as follows: "In memory of Isaac Disraeli, of Bradenham, in this county, Esq., and D.C.L. of the University of Oxford, who, by his happy genius, diffused among the multitude that elevating taste for literature which before his time was the privilege only of the learned. This monument was raised, in affectionate remembrance, by Mary Ann, the wife of his eldest son, the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, Lord of the Manor, Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1852—8 and 9, and now, for the sixth time, Knight of the Shire.—Sept. 1862."

Milton Abbey, Dorset, is to be restored by Mr. G. G. Scott.

Mr. Pennethorne is preparing plans for extending the Public Records Office in Chancery-lane. Additional accommodation is much needed.

Cirencester parish church (a fine work of the fourteenth century) is to be restored by Mr. G. G. Scott—if 12,000*l.* can be raised.

The Russian journals give an account of the works of restoration proceeding at Jerusalem. The engineers have laid bare foundations which they ascribe to the time of Solomon.

The Alhambra, at Grenada, is being restored under the orders of the Queen of Spain, by a Spanish artist, Don Rafael Contreras. Models of the works are now being exhibited at the South Kensington Museum.

The steeple of the magnificent cathedral church of St. Gudule, at Brussels, is being finished, and the same means are being resorted to (by the application of iron to string together the traceries of stone) which enabled the old Flemish architects to make the Antwerp steeple one of the architectural wonders of the world.

A new drama, by Mr. M. Morton, has been produced at the St. James's, called "She Would and He Would not."

Mr. Benjamin Webster has reappeared in the part of *Mr. Pen Holder* in "One Touch of Nature."

A new comedy by Mr. Parselle, "My Son's a Daughter," has been produced at the Strand.

Mr. H. Wigan has produced a piece at the Olympic entitled "Real and Ideal."

Another "Dundreary" piece has been produced at the Strand under the name of "Sam's Arrival—An Absurdity." The main feature of this is the success achieved by Mr. Belford, who is thought to out-Dundreary even Mr. Sothern.

Mr. Creswick has retired from the management of the Surrey, which will henceforth be under the sole control of Mr. Shepherd. The theatre will reopen under the new management on Saturday next, with a company well fitted for the kind of drama enacted there.

The arrangements about certain of the metropolitan theatres (so long uncertain) are at length fixed. Mr. Falconer enters Drury-lane in December, and Mr. Fechter opens the Lyceum at the same time. Mr. Boucicault, it may be, will have the Princess's, but rumour says that he will build a theatre for himself.

Mr. Sterling Coyne has produced at the Haymarket a pleasant little farce entitled "Duck Hunting." Miss E. Romer made her first appearance on Monday in the character of *Mary* in "A Daughter to Marry," and sang a charming song, "I could not bear to dwell alone," written for her by Mr. William Brough.

On Saturday, the 27th ult., Sadler's Wells was opened for the winter season, under the management of Miss Catherine Lucette, assisted by Mr. Morton Price. It is understood that the legitimate drama will no longer reign supreme at "the Wells." A new drama, called "Clouds and Sunshine," by Mr. Adolphe Fauquez, was produced with moderate success; followed by a new comediella by Mr. Morton Price, and acted by that gentleman and Miss Lucette.

Science does not often make its appearance on the stage, unless in some such form as the electric light; but a Belgian scientific dramatist, M. Rohde, has lately produced at Brussels a geological drama in forty-five tableaux, in which the pre-Adamite conditions of the world (from nebula to the Third Red Sandstone) are presented to the audience. The idea is certainly a novel one; and it has been successful.

On Tuesday, the 9th ult., the annual meeting of the Dramatic, Musical, and Equestrian Sick Fund Association was held in the saloon of Drury-lane Theatre. The report disclosed a flourishing condition; the income being sufficient, and funds and property in hand to the amount of 1364*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* Situations have been obtained during the year for 111 members; 54 families have been assisted on journeys; 37 cases of distress relieved; and 903 days of sickness administered to; besides all which the burial expenses of four members have been partly paid and several loans have been granted to distressed but respectable members.

The Dramatic College received its tenants on Monday last. With excellent taste, the occasion was suffered to pass without any formal ceremony. Mr. Benjamin Webster, the Master, and a few friends and well-wishers of the college, dined with the new tenants, and bade them welcome in their new home. The occupants of the seven houses already built are Mrs. Christian, Mrs. Shirley, Mrs. Rivers, Mr. Starmer, Mr. Eugene Macarthy, Mr. Campbell, and Mr. Henry Bedford—all members of the dramatic profession once famous in their time, but necessarily better known to the past than to the rising generation.

That tried and time-honoured melo-dramatic favourite, "The Flowers of the Forest," has been revived at the Adelphi Theatre. Mrs. Alfred Mellon sustains her original part, *Lemuel*, the gipsy boy; Mrs. Billington is *Cynthia*; and *Cheap John* and the *Kinchin* fall to the lot of Mr. Toole and Mr. Paul Bedford.

Mr. Boucicault has produced at Drury Lane a grand "sensation" piece, or spectacular drama, entitled, "The Relief of Lucknow." The incidents are chosen from among the most exaggerated stories of the Indian rebellion, which ought to be a very painful subject with us here, and probably would be, if Mr. Boucicault had not deprived the representation of all verisimilitude by the making most extraordinary confusion between Mahomedan and Hindu ceremonies, costumes, architecture, and manners. The great event of the piece is worthy of Astley's—Mrs. Boucicault (as an ayah) riding on horseback through a waterfall and up a precipice of 45 degrees.

Bocage, an old French actor of the romantic school, lately died. In his time he was a very considerable actor.

The French Censorship has prohibited the appearance in Paris of a dramatic version of "Les Misérables," arranged by M. Charles Hugo (the eldest son of the author), under the superintendence of his father.

The Gloucester Festival has been held during the month with average success. It is rumoured that M. Meyerbeer is composing a new opera.

Herr Max Bach is to complete Geibel's opera of "Lorely," begun by Mendelssohn.

It is rumoured that the English Opera Company (Limited) will open their next campaign at Her Majesty's Theatre.

Mr. Robson has reappeared at the Olympic in the part of *Daddy Hardacre*, the English adaptation of De Balzac's well-known "Père Grandet."

Herr Thalberg is giving performances on the pianoforte in various parts of the kingdom. The opportunity of hearing this first-rate master of the instrument should not be neglected. It may never occur again.

Mr. Balfe has lately visited Paris, to arrange for the production of "The Bohemian Girl" at the new Théâtre Lyrique.

The Paris Italian Opera opens this day with Flotow's "Stradella."

Mlle. Patti is engaged at the Paris Italian Opera.

Mlle. Viardot will sing at Leipzig in October.

Herr Sulza, of Vienna, will shortly produce a new opera at Vienna, called "Jane of Naples."

The Society of Arts has issued cards for a *conversazione*, to be held at the South Kensington Museum, on Wednesday, the 8th inst.

Thomas Duffus Hardy, Esq., the new Deputy Keeper of Public Records, has issued an interesting report on the state of his department.

Dr. William Tennant Gairdner has been appointed Regius Professor of Medicine in the University of Glasgow.

Scientific inquirers are searching for a fibre to take the place of cotton. A Mr. Harben has suggested that of the plant known as *Zestera marina*, or Sea-wrack, and some practical men look favourably upon the suggestion.

The Congress of Social Science has been held this year at Brussels. We have not yet seen any detailed report of the proceedings of this Parliament of Progress. The International Exhibition will be closed to the public on the 1st of November. It will, however, be open for a fortnight longer at fixed charges, to give opportunity for getting rid of unsold articles.

Lord Palmerston is to open the Hartley Institution at Southampton. The trustees of the institution have appointed Dr. Bond (late Professor of Chemistry and Dean of the Faculty of Queen's College, Birmingham) to the office of Principal Librarian.

The inhabitants of Bolton and the neighbouring cotton district have been inaugurating a memorial to Samuel Crompton, the inventor of the mule, whose valid claims to the gratitude of cotton spinners were ungratefully disregarded whilst he lived.

The Keith biennial prize has been awarded by the Royal Society of Edinburgh to Mr. John Allan Brown, Director of the Trevandum Observatory, for his papers "On the Horizontal Force of the Earth's Magnetism," "On the Corrections of the Bifilar Magnetometer," and "On Terrestrial Magnetism generally."

Victor Hugo (the author of "Les Misérables") paid a flying visit to London on Wednesday and Thursday last on his return to Guernsey. M. Hugo visited the Great Exhibition, where he made some purchases in the French Court, notably a magnificent chimney-piece. He afterwards went to the Crystal Palace to see Blondin.

On Monday, the 22nd ult., Speech Day was held at Christ's Hospital, and orations delivered by the senior Grecians. The Lord Mayor presided. The orations were of average merit; the delivering of a speech from "Julius Caesar," and its translation into Greek Iambics (by M. J. H. Wylie) being specially applauded. Among the strangers present was M. François-Victor Hugo, the second son of the poet and the translator of Shakespeare.

The Thirty-second Annual Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, commences at Cambridge this day. The President of the year is the Rev. Professor Willis, and the Vice-Presidents are the Dean of Ely, Professors Whewell and Sedgwick, the Astronomer-Royal, and Professors Stokes and Adams. The General Secretaries are Professors Phillips and Hopkins; and the Local Secretaries, Professors Babington and Living, and Mr. Ferrers. The meeting will continue until Tuesday next, the 7th inst. Several soirées have been arranged to take place during the week.

The following notice appeared at least twice in the advertisement columns of the *Times* last week:

"FREETHINKERS AND OTHERS.—A highly intellectual and accomplished lady desires employment, literary, educational, or domestic; or would give German, or music lessons, or two hours daily for a home." Address —

We have no doubt the advertiser is a specimen of a really strong-minded woman. She wants a home; but it must be, if possible, with a free-thinker; probably on the principle *paries cum paribus*, or possibly with a desire to convert him from the error of his ways. We shudder as we picture this "highly accomplished lady" in our mind's eye, and gaze in fancy on her with spectacles on nose, and (we observe she professes to teach German) wits expanded by the study of ponderous German tomes, full of rationalism or, it may be, of divinity. But who, we may ask, are the "Others" who might like the company of this "highly intellectual lady," either for themselves or their children? *De gustibus, &c.*, but if she be a freethinker we would rather that her legs did not "come under our mahogany;" and, if she be not, her missionary efforts would be thrown away upon us. If the former be the case we can only express our hearty desire that the "high accomplishments" of the advertiser may not be thrown away upon anybody so unintellectual as to believe in the doctrines of Christianity.

THE LONDON SOCIETY OF COMPOSITORS have received a handsome present from their brethren in Turin. It consists of the two volumes of the *Altacomba*, or History of the House of Savoy, beautifully bound, and a triumph of exquisite typography. The Turin printers received the work as a gift from his Majesty Victor Emmanuel, and when he heard of their intention to send it to London he replaced it with another copy. We hear there is only another copy of the *Altacomba* in this country, in the British Museum.

BOOK NEWS:

A BOOKSELLER'S RECORD AND AUTHOR'S AND PUBLISHER'S REGISTER.

IN LITERATURE we never expect the appearance of much that is new in September, and, expecting little, are not therefore disappointed with the meagre list for the month which Stationers' Hall supplies. We do not see that either Mr. Murray or Messrs. Longmans have brought out a single new book during the past four weeks, and their inactivity may very well be an example to all lesser firms. In History and Biography there are no more than a reprint by Mr. Bohn and Mr. Bentley of the second volume of the Life and Correspondence of Washington Irving, from the American edition; a Manual of Dates, by Mr. G. H. Townsend; a volume of Historical Documents relating to the Act of Uniformity of 1662, edited by Mr. Peter Bayne; and a Life of Bishop Milner, Roman Catholic, by Dr. Husenbeth. In Travel there are but three books—"Robert O'Hara Burke and the Australian Exploring Expedition," by Mr. Andrew Jackson; "Our Last Years in India," by Mrs. Speid; and "A Narrative of a Yacht Voyage round Vancouver's Island, and of a Sojourn of Two Years on the Pacific Coast of the North American Continent," by Captain Barret-Lennard. In Science there are also two—a volume on "The True Figure and Dimensions of the Earth," by Johannes von Gumpach, and the first part of "Our Satellite, a Selenography according to the Present State of Science," a magnificent work, which will contain, besides descriptive introductions and general remarks on the moon, a topography of the lunar surface, photographs of spots and regions taken at different periods, and descriptions accompanied with photographic maps in outline," &c., by Mr. D'Orsan. In Fiction there are "The Maroon," by Captain Mayne Reid; "All's Well that Ends Well," by Mr. Cyrus Redding; "John and I," "Winifred's Wooing," by Miss Craik; and the second volume of Mr. Trollope's "Orley Farm." In Theology there are the second volume of "The Introduction to the Old Testament," by the Rev. Dr. Davidson; "Things Hard to be Understood," by the Rev. Dr. Cumming; "Six Sermons on Prayer," by the Rev. S. Bentley; "Sermons on Christian Doctrine," by Dean Alford; "Dialogues on Essays and Reviews;" and "Bibliolatriy, an Essay," by the Rev. John Hughes. Under Miscellaneous Works we may enumerate a volume on American affairs, entitled, "The South Vindicated," by Mr. Williams, late American Ambassador to Turkey; "The Origin and History of the English Language," by Mr. Marsh; "Praying and Working," by Mr. Stevenson; and "The Common Sense of the Water Cure," by Captain Lukis.

The month has produced very few novelties in the book way in Paris, but judging from the Custom-house returns, the export trade for the first seven months of the year has been steady, although for the month of July there was a falling off as compared with the same month, in 1860, of 166,800 metrical quintals. Firmin Didot frères issue, under the title of "Charles-Quint," commentaries published for the first time by the Baron Kervyn de Lettenhove. The first announcement of the discovery of the "Commentaires de Charles-Quint" appeared in the last report made by the *classe de lettres* of the Belgian Academy, to the effect that they extend, as the letters of Guillaume Van Male indicate, from 1515 to the month of May, 1550. Commenced during the month of June, 1550, they were continued and finished at Augsburg, where Charles V. passed more than a year; but it was not until the beginning of 1552 that he sent them to his son at Inspruck. "These commentaries," continues the report, "where Charles V. has taken care to set forth the considerations which guided his policy, will shed, without doubt, a bright light on the history of the first half of the sixteenth century." These statements have since received rectification in the pages of our contemporary, the *Chronique du Journal Général de l'Imprimerie*, &c. The French translation of the Commentaries, which has appeared in Brussels, informs us that the *original* manuscript, written in French, and which still existed in Madrid in 1620, has not been found. The Baron Kervyn de Lettenhove, to whom we owe this first publication of the "Commentaires," expresses himself thus in the historical introduction which he has placed at the head of this precious document: "We hasten to say that we have not had the good fortune to exhumate the text even of the commentaries of the celebrated Emperor; we have discovered a Portuguese translation only, a translation which was the sole work in a Southern language, inscribed in the grand inventory of the Articles in the Imperial Library of Paris, from whence it was sent to Spain. It is this error which has probably concealed it so long from the curious eye of investigators." Firmin Didot frères, as Government publishers of the collection of inedited documents on the history of France, published by order of the Minister of Public Instruction, announce another work of general interest, "Le Mystère du siège d'Orléans," published for the first time from the unique manuscript preserved in the Vatican. In the Imperial Library there is an inedited journal of the reign of Henry IV. (1598-1602), by Pierre de l'Estoile, which has been brought out under the care of M. E. Halphen, by the publisher, M. Aug. Aubry. M. Francisque-Michel, of Bordeaux, an indefatigable archeologist and bibliophile, to whom we owe the recent work on Scotsmen in France

and Frenchmen in Scotland, has edited and published for the first time the "Gesta Regum Britannia," a metrical history of the Britons of the thirteenth century, from three manuscripts. The well-known accuracy of M. Francisque-Michel always recommends his works to attention. "Les Misérables" has reached an eighth edition, and we observe notice of twenty-five photographs, published by MM. Faucheur and Danelle, after the designs of M. G. Brion, of the principal characters, as Monseigneur Bienvenu, Jean Valjean, Fantine, &c. The date 1863 appears upon various novelties, to remind us that we are approaching the winter quarter, and that books for New Year's Day presents are to be had.

Byron's "Childe Harold" has been translated into French verse by M. Lucien Davésiès de Pontès. The Spenserian verse employed by the English poet has been imitated by the French translator as nearly as possible, and this is considered a great literary feat, the Spenserian stanza having hitherto presented to the French language almost insurmountable difficulties, and all previous translations have been made in the most prosaic form. How far the translator has succeeded in his attempt may be judged from his translation of the stanza commencing

The moon is up, and yet it is not night:
La lune s'est levée et le jour luit encore;
Entre elle et le soleil se partagent les cieux.
Un océan de flamme incendie et dévore
Des monts bleus du Frioul des sommets sourcilieux.
Tandis que d'un ciel pur les tons harmonieux
Embrassent, au couchant, l'Iris qui les nuance,
L'Orient voit flotter l'orbe mystérieux,
Comme une île d'éclus dans un éther immense;
Et le jour va finir où l'infini commence.

We do not think that the line (stan. xvii. c. 2)—

The dullest sailor wearing bravely now,

is happily rendered by

Le plus mauvais vollier fend bravement les eaux.

The translator died about two years ago, and to his widow, an Englishwoman, herself an author, and known by her work in two volumes, "Poets and Poetry in Germany" (1858), he confided the publication of his literary remains.

The French Acclimatation Society have received advice of the shipment of Japanese products which should arrive by way of Suez. Among the vegetable produce will be found the wax-tree and the paper mulberry tree. From the seed of the first wax is extracted. The seeds, after being gathered, are threshed with flails to separate them from the pericarp; they are then submitted to the steam of boiling water, after which they are pressed in the same way as oleaginous seeds. The yield is 25 per cent. We are more interested in the paper mulberry, however. It is surprising that it has not yet been thought of to be turned to account at a time when the penury of rags so much preoccupies the world. It is from the rind or bark of the tree that the Japanese make the paste for paper. To unbark the branch of the mulberry, it is cast into boiling water, where it remains for half an hour, after which the bark is taken out with the hands to be dried in the sun. The bark is then placed in river water, where it is left three days, and during two or three days it is spread out to the sun or the dew. This operation has for object to bleach it. In fine, when it is judged to have attained the desired degree of whiteness, it is boiled for three hours in a ley, it is mashed to cause the epidermis to fall, then dried. It is then passed to the mortar, and when it has acquired a sufficient degree of fineness they form a paste of it, which is mixed with water. Into this liquid paste is poured, in the proportion of 1 to 120, a liquor obtained by maceration of the albumen of a shrub—a liquor which is thought capable of taking the place of gum arabic; such is the method employed in Japan for preparing the paper paste. Paper-makers who would like to try this kind of manufacture can procure the first material from Nagasaki (Japan), where it is sold at about 12s. 6d. the hundredweight. A hundredweight produces about 30 lbs. of paper, which is much cheaper than our rags. Further, two merchants of Nagasaki have sent over supplies to Europe sufficient for the first essays. One is the representant of the house of Renard, of Paris, and the other M. Knieffer, of Hamburg.

The German booksellers, according to the *Boersenblatt*, are extremely uneasy in their present position. Their old habits of doing business have been invaded by the railways, and rivals spring up in every direction. Whether the remedy proposed by our German contemporary will meet the evil we are not in a position to say. He remarks:

The greatest evil is that we print too much! Such is the cry of the unfortunate booksellers who keep stock. If all the retail booksellers were to unite to accept only of a certain number of novelties, this would render publishers more circumspect in the publication of new volumes; but this measure would not suffice to appease the complaints of booksellers holding stocks, because it would not remedy another grave inconvenience—I mean the number of new establishments, which augment from day to day. Nothing is easier than to become a stock-bookseller. A circular, a locality, a forced credit, and we have the new library in activity. Young men barely escaped from their apprenticeship, but having yet no real knowledge, nor experience, nor business notions,

set up because nothing is more easy. Well, had they received the best commercial instruction, were they active, laborious, economical, strictly honest, they could not, with the best will, arrive at a good result, for their sphere of activity would not give them the means of assuring their existence. For this evil there is yet no remedy, for neither the *directors* of the Book-Exchange, nor the union of its members, have the right or power to hinder new establishments. Are there no means of aiding the German bookseller, and of ameliorating his condition? I believe that the most sure reform, the only one possible, the only one which can bring aid to the publisher and the general bookseller, is this: Let all the publishers understand one another no longer to expedite on condition; the booksellers no longer to order but on fixed account. Stock-booksellers who have a correct notion of our commerce will find, on due reflection, that they have only to gain by this reform. All inconsiderate establishments will become impossible, all competition will diminish in the leading quarters. The German book trade ought only to be represented by serious and well-informed booksellers, who alone are in the best position to make choice among new books. The production will thus also be notably diminished.

A Frank contemporary remarks hereupon, that if this project, which has for its project the *restraining of production*, were adopted, the publisher not accepting the agreement would not have the right to send a novelty in *dépôt*, the retail bookseller would not have the right of receiving it, and, to diminish competition, every new vendor of books by retail would be enjoined to be a serious and well-instructed man.

A glance at the *Allgemeine Bibliographie für Deutschland* will satisfy any one that the charge of reproduction of well founded, and that real novelties in literature, science, and the arts are few and far between. We have two recent works on subjects with which the Germans are well acquainted, and on which a number of works have been published within the last thirty years—German mythology and popular legends. One is by Dr. F. J. Vonbun, "Beiträge zur deutschen Mythologie" (Contributions to German Mythology), treating of gods, demigods, nornies, enchanters, witches, &c. The other is a collection of popular Mecklenburg legends, collected by Dr. A. Niederhöffer. In history we have an original work by Dr. B. Erdmannsdorfer, "Herzog Karl Emanuel I. von Savoyen," &c. (Duke Charles Emmanuel I. of Savoy, and the German election of Emperor in 1619. A Contribution to the Preliminary History of the Thirty Years' War). The author has dived into the archives of Savoy for his materials, and has made judicious use of them. Most readers who take up this work will be at a loss to know what Charles Emmanuel I. had to do with the election of Emperor in 1619. He will first know, towards the end of this work, that this Charles Emmanuel, who had already obtained some moral and military victories, and who had greatly raised the power of Piedmont, desired to be Emperor himself. Through his position in Italy he was in conflict with the Spanish policy, he had to defend his rights on Montserrat, and waged war on Spain to assert his authority in Italy. Through the treaty of Asti (21st June, 1615) he came out of this war with honour. After this treaty he was received into the union of the German Protestant Princes, and his ambition was to be the leader of their armies. Count Ernest von Mansfeld entered his service with an auxiliary corps of 2000 men; and when the famous signal was given at Prague, he gave Mansfeld the hint to place these 2000 men at the service of the Electoral Prince of the Palatinate, the head of the Union. Charles Emmanuel gave it plainly to be understood that the price of this assistance was to be the imperial purple. How his lofty aims were disappointed will be read in detail in the present work. Another historical work is by Frederick, Prince of Schleswig-Holstein-Noer—"Aufzeichnungen aus den Jahren 1848—1850." We fear this book will have very few readers in this country, except by those who take an interest in the question of the duchies. It is of the dry-as-dust order, and its historical worth is doubtful. He begins his book in this fashion: "My father was German, my mother Danish, my grandmother English," &c. But this excellent descent has not made him an excellent and engaging author. Theological and philosophical treatises are the great forte of German authors; but with the former it is not within our province to meddle, and the latter we do not pretend to comprehend.

It is right, however, for the sake of those who take an interest in German philosophy to mention "Aristotelische Studien," by H. Bonitz, reprinted from the Transactions of the Academy of Sciences of Vienna. H. Bonitz was editor of the "Metaphysics," and his present work has been received by the critics with great favour. Professor Nahlowky has published a work entitled, "Das Gefühlsleben," which may perhaps be translated Sentient Life. The subject is taken up in a practical point of view, and the book is accompanied by a critical introduction. The work is mentioned as well thought out, clearly and intelligibly written.

The *Invalide Russe* has lately announced an important saving in its budget. This saving is made in orthography, and consists in the suppression of the *e* mute, which is added to every syllable in Russian terminating in a consonant, and which is scarcely heard in the spoken language. This suppression effects a saving to the *Invalide* of 8000 roubles a year, *i.e.*, 8 per cent. of the expenses of the impression. Several provincial journals have already taken the initiative in this reform.

A NEW BOOK FOR HOUSEKEEPERS ON "Foreign Desserts for English Tables, with a Calendar of Dessert Arrangements for the whole Year," by the author of "Everybody's Pudding Book," will be published in a few weeks by Mr. Bentley.

"ON MATTER AND ETHER; or, the Secret Laws of Physical Change," by the Rev. T. R. Birks, is announced by Messrs. Macmillan and Co.

A VOLUME OF SERMONS on the Acts of the Apostles, by the late Rev. J. Hampden Gurney, is announced by Messrs. Rivingtons.

"A BAD BEGINNING," a story of a French marriage, in two volumes, will be published by Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co., in the course of the month.

"THE LITERATURE OF SOCIETY," in two volumes, by Grace Wharton, is announced by Messrs. Tinslev, Brothers.

A THIRD EDITION of Mr. Froude's History of England is now passing through the press.

A POPULAR LIFE of the Right Honourable Benjamin Disraeli, M.P., by Dr. John Mill, will shortly be published.

MISS KAVANAGH has two volumes nearly ready on "English Women of Letters," uniform with her former work on "French Women of Letters."

"POEMS GRAVE AND GAY," by Mr. Edward Irwin, advertised as "the new Irish poet," will be published by Messrs. Tallant and Co., shortly.

A NEW MONTHLY, entitled *The Church of England Temperance Magazine*, commences life with the present October.

THE LIFE OF JOSEPH LOCKE, the engineer, by Mr. Joseph Devey, is preparing for publication in one volume by Mr. Bentley.

"SLAVES OF THE RING; OR, BEFORE AND AFTER MARRIAGE," a new novel in three volumes by the author of "Grandmother's Money," is announced by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett.

MR. E. W. ROBERTSON'S work, "Scotland under her Early Kings," or a history of the kingdom to the close of the thirteenth century, will be published by Messrs. Edmonston and Douglas, of Edinburgh, in November.

A FIRST LATIN GRAMMAR, by Mr. H. J. Roby, assistant master in Dulwich College, is in preparation by Messrs. Macmillan and Co.

MRS. GORDON'S Memoir of her father, Professor Wilson, "Christopher North," will be out this month. It will be comprised in two volumes, illustrated with portraits and pen and ink sketches by the late Mr. John Gibson Lockhart.

"ON THE MOUNTAIN; or, the Welsh Experiences of Abraham Black and Jonas White, Moralists, Photographers, Fishermen, and Botanists," by Mr. George Tugwell, is announced by Mr. Bentley.

THE NUMBER OF TRADE MAGAZINES AND NEWSPAPERS is steadily growing. There is just announced *The Drapers' Weekly News*, price twopence, with the usual promises of impartiality and devotion to the interests of the class it proposes to serve.

MR. DICEY'S "Six Months in the Federal States" will not likely appear until next month or December. Current events will, no doubt, modify many opinions formed in the spring.

MR. S. H. BRADBURY (Quallon), has a new volume of poems in the press entitled "A Lyrical Legend, and Miscellaneous Melodies." Mr. Bradbury, who resides in Leicester, will be happy to give his manuscript to any publisher who will undertake its publication.

THE REV. DR. WINSLOW has a volume nearly ready on "Joseph as a Type of Christ."

UNPUBLISHED LETTERS OF JOHN KNOX.—The *Edinburgh Courier* states, that we shall probably have soon from a tried and competent historian, a volume of history, in which some 1300 letters of John Knox, never before published, will be made the basis of some chapters on Scottish affairs.

MR. CHARLES READE, it is said, will follow Mr. Wilkie Collins as story-teller in *All the Year Round*, and that the *Cornhill Magazine* for January will open with Mr. Collins's new tale. The rumour is revived that Mr. Dickens will at an early date commence the issue of a novel in his old style of monthly shilling parts.

MR. ANDREW GRAY, a reporter, was found guilty at the Central Criminal Court last week for having published a libel on Mr. Phillips, a horsedealer, of Knightsbridge, in the columns of the *Weekly Times*, under the heading of "Alleged murder by a gentleman," for which he was sentenced to pay a fine of 50*l.*, and to be imprisoned until it was paid.

MISS BRADDON'S novel, "Lady Audley's Secret," will be out this week in three volumes, and though the name of the authoress is somewhat new to the libraries, upwards of five hundred copies were at once subscribed for. Her other novel, "Aurora Floyd," of which higher opinions are expressed, will be reprinted from *Temple Bar* as soon as it nears completion.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY'S work on the Evidence as to Man's Place in Nature; Professor Wilson's (of Toronto) Prehistoric Man, or Researches into the Origin of Civilisation in the Old and New World; and Sir Charles Lyell's Geological Evidences of the Antiquity of Man, will all appear in the course of the present month, and will afford abundant subject-matter for the discussion of a question which year by year has been increasing in interest.

WE MENTIONED SOME TIME SINCE that the missing half of the "Liber Customorum," belonging to the Corporation of the City of London, had been found in the Cottonian Collection in the British Museum. It is supposed that the book some two hundred years ago had been cut in two, and the stolen half sold by the thief to Sir Robert Cotton. The Corporation, anxious to recover their stolen property, directed their Library Committee to inquire into the subject, and Dr. D. Smith, the chairman, now reports as the result, that the trustees of the British Museum declare they have no power to restore the part of the mutilated volume in their possession, and adds, that the Corporation have no redress, legal or equitable. Mr. Norris, M.P., has undertaken to bring the matter before Parliament.

THE TRIAL OF MRS. McLACHLAN ended on Saturday afternoon, and the Glasgow newspapers in the evening contained a full report of the conclusion of the trial and the prisoner's extraordinary statement. The sale of papers throughout the city was never before equalled, the shops of many news-agents being fairly besieged by eager crowds. The Glasgow demand left few copies for the country towns, where the interest and excitement were nearly as great; and as Sunday was about to intervene, when it is reckoned a sin to read a newspaper, and much more to buy one, many railway stations were thronged with people anxious to hear the news, or to procure a Glasgow paper. Some travellers who had bought a newspaper before they left Glasgow managed to pay their fares by selling them at exorbitant prices to the highest bidder. At Perth on Saturday night one man got 5*s.* for a copy of a well-thumbed penny evening edition.

MR. SALA, in his column headed Echoes of the Week in the *Illustrated London News*, gives his own opinion of "Captain Dangerous" and the promise of a new romance thus: "A word of announcement as to *Temple Bar*. The story of Captain Dangerous, which has, with perfect justice, been described by critics as its author's least successful work (an opinion in which we are told the author perfectly concurs). . . This malencontreux performance being near completion, the November number of *Temple Bar* will contain the first portion of a new romance of the present and the past, entitled Doctor Forster, or the Compact. Who Doctor Forster is, or rather was; what strange and almost incredible circumstances marked his career; who is the author of the romance, and who the artist who is to illustrate it month by month, are all at present State secrets, which will in time be revealed."

Mr. SHIRLEY HIBBERD'S annual "The Garden Oracle, or Economic Year Book," will be published by Messrs. Groombridge in the course of the month.

Mr. T. A. TROLLOPE has just ready for publication "A Lenten Journey in Umbria and the Marches of Ancona."

"A SAILOR BOY'S LOG BOOK FROM PORTSMOUTH TO PEIHO," edited by Mr. Walter White, is announced by Messrs. Chapman and Hall.

Mr. KINGLAKE'S History of the War in the Crimea will, we hear, be published by Messrs. W. Blackwood and Son.

Mr. ROBERT BELL has two volumes in the press descriptive of the Town Life of the Restoration.

"A BISHOP, HIS OFFICE AND QUALIFICATIONS," by the Rev. H. Stowell Brown, the Liverpool Baptist preacher, is announced.

Mr. A. W. BENNETT of Bishopgate-street, has in the press, as one of his series of photographic gift-books, an edition of Scott's "Lady of the Lake" illustrated with photographs of the scenery of the poem.

Mr. LASCELLES WRAXALL'S translation of M. Victor Hugo's great work "Les Misérables" will be published by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett, in three stout volumes, in a few days.

A. K. H. B. has in the press "The Graver Thoughts of a Country Parson," a series of papers, no portion of which has appeared in any magazine.

A NEW HALFPENNY WEEKLY MAGAZINE will commence this week, entitled *Word and Work*. It will be edited by the Rev. D. MacColl, and, patronised by Religious Tract Societies, will likely attain a very wide circulation.

Dr. GOULBURN has in the press two volumes of sermons preached on various occasions during the last twenty years.

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY claimed on behalf of Mr. Bowlby, the *Times*' correspondent, murdered in China, has been received and paid over to his widow. The proprietors of the *Times* have made a handsome addition to the sum.

Dr. LITTLEDALE has in the press a volume of "Offices from the Service Books of the Holy Eastern Church," with a translation, notes, and glossary.

MESSRS. TINSLEY BROTHERS have in preparation an English version of Dante's *Divina Comedia*, by Mrs. Ramsay, illustrated with notes, the results of long study of the poet's life and visits to every spot associated with his memory.

ANOTHER TRANSLATION OF THE ODYSSEY is announced. It is by the Rev. T. S. Norgate, and in blank verse.

THE CHRISTIAN HERALD, a penny weekly teetotal magazine, will be commenced this week.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE PRESENT CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN THE COTTON DISTRICTS will be published in a few days by Messrs. Jackson, Walford, and Hodder.

Mr. WATTS, the oldest reporter in the House of Lords, and a contributor of long standing to the London daily press, is about to publish a volume entitled "A Reporter's Note-book," in which he will relate some of the most remarkable experiences of his life.

Dr. CHARLES MURCHISON, the Senior Physician to the London Fever Hospital, has in the press, "A Treatise on the Continued Fevers of Great Britain;" illustrated by coloured plates and diagrams, which will be published by Messrs. Parker, Son, and Bourn.

Mr. ROBERT MALLETT will publish in November, under the authority and with the aid of the Royal Society, his Report on the Great Neapolitan Earthquake of 1857, in two volumes, illustrated with lithographs, woodcuts, and maps.

A NEW EDITION of the Coptic Grammar, by Dr. Tattam, Archdeacon of Bedford, and an Arabic Chrestomathy, by Mr. W. Wright, of the British Museum, are preparing for publication by Messrs. Williams and Norgate.

ALTHOUGH some two or three dozens of literary magazines have been started in Glasgow and, after short lives, have died, Mr. Hedderwick, the editor of the *Glasgow Citizen*, has made another attempt, and brought out *Hedderwick's Miscellany*. The October number contains an article on the Scottish Pulpit, by Professor Blackie, and an unpublished poem by David Gray.

A MONSTER ALBUM, manufactured by M. Rollinger, of Vienna, which was originally intended to receive the autographs of all distinguished visitors to the Exhibition, has been offered to, and accepted by, the corporation of the city of London. At present it contains only the names of the principal officers of the corporation, beautifully emblazoned on the richly-ornamented pages. The album is six feet long, three and a half feet wide, and about eight inches thick. In the centre of the upper corner are the City Arms, and in metal panels at each side are engraved the emblematic rose, thistle, and shamrock. Other panels are formed of mosaic leather, arranged with great taste and with a marvellous amount of care. The inside of the book is lined with a rich moiré silk, and every page has a border of rich gold and delicately-coloured ornamentation. The weight of the book is upwards of 700lb.

Mr. F. W. LONGMAN, son of Mr. W. Longman, met with a narrow escape from death last month. Whilst crossing with his father one of the glaciers between Chamounix and the Tête Noire he suddenly vanished from his party. An immediate and anxious search was made for him, when the guides were not long in discovering that he had fallen down a deep crevasse. One of the guides being tied by a rope was lowered into the crevasse, and on reaching Mr. Longman he seized him by the collar of his coat, and they were both pulled up a portion of the way. The horror of his father can well be conceived, when he saw the guide come to the surface of the ice alone. He was able to drag Mr. Longman up a certain height, but in consequence of his great weight he was obliged to let go his hold, Mr. Longman falling still deeper into the crevasse. A rope and strap were then lowered to Mr. Longman, and he was requested to place the latter round his body. This, he replied, he was unable to do, in consequence of the benumbed state of his hands. The other and stronger guide then descended by means of the rope into the crevasse, and happily succeeded in bringing him safe to the surface, very little, if at all, injured.

AUSTRALIA.—We have received the first three numbers of *Our Weekly News*, a threepenny paper, started at Castlemaine, Victoria. It is well stocked with local news, hearty discussions of colonial politics, and scraps for everybody drawn from books and magazines. It is, in fact, the counterpart of a well-managed English country newspaper.

NEW ZEALAND.—The number of letters which passed through the New Zealand post-offices last year was 1,236,768, and of newspapers 1,400,000. The postal revenue was 14,108*l*. As the whole white population only numbers 109,209 souls these figures betoken considerable literary activity.

UNITED STATES.—Mr. G. W. Child's, of Philadelphia, who made such a hit with Parson Brownlow's *Autobiography*, is about to try another in the publication of the *Diary of General Corcoran* whilst a prisoner among the Confederates.

Mr. TRAIN'S "UNION SPEECHES," delivered in the Fleet-street Forum, and reprinted from the *London American*, is meeting with a ready sale as a shilling volume. The *American Publishers' Circular*, with much simplicity, describes Mr. Train as "the mouthpiece of the American eagle among the Britishers, who addresses his Transatlantic audiences with a boldness and complacency equally astonishing, and beards the British lion in a manner which must make that respectable beast wince."

Dr. MARK HOPKINS, the President of Williams' College, has in the press a volume of Lectures on Moral Philosophy.

Mr. J. RUSSELL LOWELL, the author of the "Biglow Papers," has nearly ready a new book entitled "Fireside Travels."

MESSRS. TICKNOR AND FIELDS have in preparation an illustrated edition of Tennyson's poems.

COLONEL FLETCHER WEBSTER, the sole surviving son of Daniel Webster, was killed at the battle near Fairfax Court-house, on the 30th of August.

"THE POET'S JOURNAL," a new work by Mr. Bayard Taylor, is announced.

THE LATE DR. CROLY'S supernatural novel, "Salathiel," has just been republished in Cincinnati.

M. VICTOR HUGO'S "LES MISÉRABLES," has been translated and published in America as quickly as the different parts have appeared. Its interest has also brought into renewed vogue M. Hugo's former works, and new editions thereof are everywhere advertised.

THERE SEEMS no end to the manuscripts of the late Major Theodore Winthrop. After producing three or four unpublished novels, Messrs. Ticknor and Fields now announce another volume from his pen, entitled "The Canoe and the Saddle; or, Adventures among the Northern Rivers and Forests."

AMONG THE MANY ACTIVITIES the war has evoked, not the least have been those of the Bible and Tract Societies. The New York Tract Committee advertise that they have already expended 10,000*l*. in furnishing religious reading for the army and navy, and solicit donations to the amount of 5000*l*. more, in order to enable them to prosecute their work.

THE FEW AMERICAN PUBLISHERS who are doing anything, find their business in books connected in some way or other with the war. For instance, one announces the "Lives of all the Illinois Officers of the Rank of Major-General, Brigadier-General, or Colonel, who have taken part in the War against the Rebellion," by Mr. James Grant Wilson.

THE DEMAND for the new postage currency in New York is excessive. On the 9th Sept., the first day of issue, a crowd of seekers after small change had gathered before the Sub-Treasury Office. In two hours the entire supply, amounting to about 10,000 dol., was exhausted. The postage currency, in various denominations from five cents to fifty cents, was enclosed in large brown paper envelopes, each envelope containing five dollars worth of currency. The applicant was obliged to pay in United States "green backs," and no person was allowed to make more than one purchase or transfer. One of the restaurant keepers, however, obtained 30 dol. of the new paper small change, by sending six different waiters, each to buy a 5 dol. envelope.

NEWSPAPERS IN 1850 AND 1860.—The census returns of the number and circulation of the newspapers, shows that the number of papers and periodicals in 1860 was 4051, of which 3242 were political in their character, and 298 devoted to literature. Religion and theology compose the province of 277, while 234 are classed as miscellaneous. There has been a very large increase in the number of political papers and periodicals, as compared with corresponding publications at the date of the preceding census. In 1850 their number was 1830. In 1860 the number of religious papers and periodicals was 191; in 1860 it was 276. In 1850 the number of papers and periodicals of every class in the United States was 2526. The total circulation of all kinds amounted in 1850 to 426,409,578 copies. In 1860 the annual circulation is stated at 927,951,548 copies, showing a ratio of increase of over 117 per cent.

THE VALUE OF AMERICAN SERMONS.—In June, 1859, Rev. Joseph N. Page, of Perry, Wyoming county, New York, lost two sermons, which he afterwards learned were in the possession of Rev. J. B. Wentworth. That gentleman refused to restore them, and a suit for their recovery was instituted before Mr. Lapham, who decided in favour of Mr. Page, and to determine the question of their value he made an examination of the sermons. They were forcible in style, and lucid expositions of Calvinistic doctrine. Mr. Lapham estimated their value at 5*l*. each, which he ordered Mr. Wentworth to pay. Mr. Wentworth appealed to the general term of the Supreme Court, and Mr. Lapham's decision was confirmed.

There has been some discussion as to what was the new duty imposed on books and paper imported to the United States. Some said it was 35, and some 20 per cent., but now there seems no doubt it is 35. The *Economist* has recently given a *verbatim* copy of the new American tariff, from which it plainly appears that in addition to the duties heretofore imposed on foreign books, periodicals, &c., a duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* is henceforth to be levied thereon. As, therefore, the former duty was 15 per cent., the present duty must stand at 35 per cent. But here are the words of the Act: "By the 4th and subsequent sections of this Bill it is enacted that, from the 1st of August, 1862, in addition to the duties heretofore imposed on the articles hereinafter mentioned, imported from foreign countries, there shall be levied, collected and paid the following duties and rates of duty, that is to say: on books, periodicals, pamphlets, blank books, bound or unbound, and all printed matter, engravings, bound or unbound, illustrated books and papers, maps and charts, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*; on plates, engraved, of steel, copper, wood, or other material, 25 per cent. *ad valorem*; on plumbago or black lead, 10 dols. per ton; on playing cards, valued at 25 c. or less per pack, 15 c. per pack; valued at above 25 c. per pack, 25 c. per pack; on pens, metallic, 10 c. per gross; on penholder tips, metallic, 10 c. per gross; on penholders, complete, 10 c. per dozen; on lead pencils, 1 dol. per gross; on endless belts or felts for paper, and blanketing for printing machines, 5 per cent. *ad valorem*; on music, printed with lines, bound or unbound, 10 per cent. *ad valorem*; on saleratus and bicarbonate of soda, and on caustic soda, one-half per cent. per lb.; on card-cases, pocket-books, souvenirs, and all similar articles, of whatever composed; on dolls and toys of all kinds; on hair pencils; on ink, printers' ink, and ink-powder; on manufacturers of paper, or of which paper is a component material, not otherwise provided for; on manufactures not otherwise provided for, composed of mixed materials in part of hemp, jute, or flax; on manufactures of *papier mâché*; on morocco skins; on paper boxes and all other fancy boxes; on paper envelopes, paper-hangings, and paper for screens or fire-boards; on paper, antiquarian, demy, drawing, elephant, foolscap, imperial letter, and all other paper, not otherwise provided for; on sealing-wax and wafers; on stereotype plates; on type metal; on types, new; on water-colours; 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. On all goods, wares, and merchandise, the growth or produce of countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope, when imported from places this side of that Cape, 10 per cent. *ad valorem*. By other sections it is enacted that, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed, on the articles hereinafter mentioned, and on such of them as may now be exempt from duty, imported from foreign countries, there shall be levied and paid thereon, that is to say: on colours used in the manufacture of paper-hangings and coloured papers and cards, 25 per cent. *ad valorem*; on gold leaf, 1 dol. 50 c. per package of 500 leaves; or silver leaf, 75 c. per package of 500 leaves; on cobalt, oxide of cobalt, and smalts, 25 per cent. *ad valorem*; on slates, slate-pencils, and all other manufactures of slate, 40 per cent. *ad valorem*; on kaoline, or other unwrought clays, 5 dols. per ton. Finally, by other sections, all necessary amendments to former Acts are made, the usual regulating powers are given, and permission is conceded, for the withdrawal of all goods, &c., in bond, or in public stores, on payment of pre-existing duties thereon, provided they are so withdrawn within three months from the date of their importation."

A POCKET EDITION of Mr. Keble's "Christian Year," with an introduction by the late Bishop Doane, of New Jersey, has been published by Mr. Durand, of New York.

A HISTORY OF COOPERSTOWN with a biographical sketch of J. Fennimore Cooper, by the Rev. S. T. Livermore, has appeared, and is said to contain much new information concerning the most original of American novelists.

FRANCE.—*La France* has commenced a series of essays on the statesmen of England, and according to custom, preludes them with a little flourish of trumpets. "This work," it says, "in which will easily be recognised a political mind familiar with the knowledge of the things and men of our time, has been done with the assistance of extremely precious notes, the communication of which is due to a personage who has taken, in contemporary events, a part which gives a completely exceptional value to his appreciations." The Paris correspondent of the *Times* hereon remarks: "This little puff is signed by the inevitable M. Bonnin. As to the Great Unknown, who has played so prominent a part in contemporary history, and on whose notes the essays are based, his name must be matter of curious and eager conjecture. He must assuredly be sought in a very high place. We are reminded of the leisure of a seaside sojourn, and that literature agreeably varies and relieves the toils of politics and the cares of sovereignty. It would be indiscreet to say more, and it might pain the conductors of *La France* to dive into their secrets. In a work of such importance, it would be unreasonable to expect correctness in details, and we must not, therefore, wonder to find the first essay headed 'Francis Henry Temple, Viscount Palmerston.'"

A NEW JOURNAL is about to be published at Nice under the title of the *France Meridionale*. MM. Alexandre Dumas, Méry, and Alphonse Karr will be among its contributors.

LE TEMPS having treated its readers to a translation of Mr. Wilkie Collins's "Woman in White," is now giving them "No Name," as quickly as it makes its appearance in *All the Year Round*.

A COLLECTION OF DOCUMENTS, relating to the Seven Years' War and the military events of the last years of Louis XV.'s reign, formerly in possession of Bernadotte, has been given over to France by the Swedish Government.

THE IMPERIAL PRINTING OFFICE OF FRANCE has confided to M. Lesort, Rue de Grenelle St. Germain, Paris, the sale of the great edition of the Holy Gospels, which may be seen at the International Exhibition. This work is a large folio of 436 pages, ornamented at the beginning and end of each chapter by engravings on wood after the best artists, and figures of the four Evangelists drawn by M. H. Lehmann. Three hundred copies only will be sold for 18l. each.

PRINTERS ON STRIKE IN PARIS.—Since Paris has become one of the dearest cities of Europe, the wages of all artisans have considerably increased, with the exception of those of a few trades, amongst which is the occupation of the typographer. The wages of a journeyman printer have not been augmented in proportion to the increased dearness of food and lodging. In July last, meetings took place of practical printers, and an association was formed, ending in something like what is known in England under the name of strikes, a demand being made for an increase of wages. The printers proceeded to petition their masters, claiming a higher remuneration for their work; this being refused, they left their ateliers, to the great inconvenience of their employers and the public. The law has taken hold of these men under what is called coalition and conspiracy. Twenty-two printers were arrested and imprisoned; they are now brought before the Correctional Tribunal of Police. The trial commenced last week with the act of accusation. Witnesses were heard on both sides; no decision has yet been arrived at.

FRENCH COPYRIGHT.—The Correctional Tribunal of Châlons-sur-Saône, has recently had an amusing question of copyright brought before it. M. Pertus, the complainant, lately published, under the title of "Napoleo-Emmanuel, ou l'Affranchissement de l'Italie," a poem, in which he sung the glories of the Italian campaign of 1859. On the other hand, M. Pelican, of Dieppe, the defendant, published a sonnet on the birth of Prince Napoleon's son, entitled "Napoleo-Emmanuel." This sonnet M. Pertus caused to be seized on the ground that it usurped a title which was his exclusive property, and he alleged that the addition of the letter *n* to the name of "Napoleo" was merely intended to disguise the piracy. M. Pelican, who defended himself, maintained that he had as much right to the name as M. Pertus, and demanded that he be condemned to pay 1000 francs for the expense and inconvenience he had caused him. The Tribunal decided that M. Pertus had no case, as the sonnet had really appeared before the poem, and condemned him to pay all costs and 250 francs to M. Pelican.

BARK INSTEAD OF RAGS.—Among the botanical specimens sent from Japan to the Société d'Acclimatation by M. Eugene Simon, there are a few young trees, out of the bark of which the Japanese make very good and strong paper. In China the bark of the *Broussonetia papyrifera*, a kind of mulberry tree, is used; that of Japan is a variety of the same species to which Van Siebold has given the name of *Broussonetia Kaminoki*. The *Journal des Débats* hereon remarks, that, considering the daily increasing difficulty of meeting the demand for rags, the bark of this tree imported from Japan would prove extremely valuable to the paper trade, inasmuch as it would not cost more than half the price of rags. The *Broussonetia Kaminoki* might be easily acclimatised in various parts of Europe; it prefers a stony soil, especially of a calcareous nature, and should be planted at intervals not exceeding three feet; otherwise the branches would extend, whereby the bark would become full of knots, causing much loss of substance in the manufacture. The soil is not manured until the second year; in the autumn of that year the plant is lopped close to the root, and this operation, as well as that of manuring slightly, is repeated every second year. 100lb. of branches thus obtained, stripped of their leaves, yield 10lb. of bark. The branches, on arriving at the manufactory, are put into hot water for half an hour; the bark can then be easily stripped off with the hands, and is afterwards left in the sun to dry. It is next macerated for three days in river water, and bleached in the sun. These operations have been several times repeated, the bark is at last boiled in a lye of ashes for the space of three hours, then manipulated for some time to separate any epidermis that may have remained, and lastly, when dry, the mass is pounded fine and made into a pulp with water, to which a glutinous liquid, extracted from a shrub called *Nebooriko*,—probably the *Accia Nemu*,—is added, in the proportion of about two pints per cwt. of pulp. The latter is then made into sheets much in the usual way.

TRADE NEWS.

BANKRUPTS.—Charles Gerrard, late of Warrington, newspaper editor, Oct. 8, at eleven, County Court, Warrington.

Louis Dolibo, Brighton, stationer, Sept. 24, at 11, County Court, Brighton.

Joseph Bryant Hobday, Oxford, paper manufacturer, Oct. 2, at half-past two.

James Holdin, Manchester, paper dealer, Sept. 29, at twelve, Bankrupts' Court, Manchester.

William Howick, 15, Stanhope-street, Clare-market, printer, Sept. 16, at 11.

James Humphries, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, news agent, Sept. 12, at eleven, County Court, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

Daniel Jones, Burslem, bookseller, Sept. 13, at twelve, Hanley County Court.

Samuel Brooking Knight, Plymouth, stationer, Sept. 11, at eleven, East Stonehouse County Court.

John Collinge Mather, Shrewsbury, stationer, Sept. 29, at ten, County Court, Shrewsbury.

William Morris, Birmingham, stationer, Sept. 29, at twelve, Bankrupts' Court, Birmingham.

Frederick Nichols, Milton-street, St. Luke's, Middlesex, printer, Sept. 30, at 11.

William Perkins, Haverfordwest, printer, Oct. 3, at eleven, Bristol Bankruptcy Court.

Henry Pickering, Bishop Auckland, news agent, Sept. 12, at twelve, Durham County Court.

Sarah Pitt, Newport, Monmouthshire, bookseller, Oct. 8, at two, Registrar's Chambers, Newport.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.—R. and W. F. Larkin, Egham, Chertsey, and Otlands, Surrey, booksellers.

E. Power and Son, Gloucester and elsewhere, printers.

J. Staples and E. H. Nolan, Catherine-street, Strand, publishers.

F. B. Leach and J. Bradbury, *Tower Hamlets Express* newspaper.

T. and J. T. Andersen, Manchester, booksellers.

MESSRS. LONGMAN AND CO.'S Annual Trade Sale will take place at the Albion, Aldersgate-street, on Tuesday, 7th instant.

SENDING COMBUSTIBLES AMONG NEWSPAPERS BY RAIL.—Mr. James Roberts, a newsagent, has been fined 5l., at Worship-street Police Court, for having sent a parcel by the Great Eastern Railway, containing combustible materials, without notifying the fact on the outside of the parcel. Mr. Roberts is in the habit, it seems, of inclosing small packages in his parcels of newspapers to oblige his customers, and in this case had put in one containing Vesuvians. When the parcel was put on the platform it was found to be on fire.

THE WILL OF WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., of the Grove, Kentish-town, formerly partner of the firm of Williams, Cooper, and Co., wholesale stationers, West Smithfield, has been recently proved in London. The personality was sworn under 100,000l. The deceased had for some time retired from active business, in favour of his sons, William and Thomas, who now carry it on. The will is dated 1853, is very lengthy, and has three codicils added thereto. The testator, after providing liberally for his wife, bequeathes to his son, William, a freehold estate, "The Fishers," in Hampshire, with a desire that it may not pass out of the family possession. To each of his two sons and unmarried daughters he leaves a sum of 3000l., and divides his plate equally between the latter, his married children having received their respective portions on their marriage. The residue, on the decease of his widow, is to be shared equally among all the testator's children. There are some legacies to distant relatives, to his executors, his son Thomas, and his sons-in-law, W. F. Frowell and H. G. Smith, Esqrs.

BAD TIMES FOR PRINTERS.—At a special delegate meeting of the London Society of Compositors, held in Farringdon Hall, Snow-hill, on Wednesday evening, 17th Sept., called in compliance with a requisition from members out of employment, the following proposition was placed before the delegates: "That in the present depressed state of the trade, and in the prospect of a lengthened continuance of that depression, it is expedient to grant pecuniary assistance to the unemployed members, in such an amount and under such regulations as this meeting shall determine." After some discussion, it was resolved that a grant from the society's funds of 10s. a week, to be continued for one month, should be given to each member of the society out of work. It is calculated that there are between two and three hundred compositors in London entirely idle at the present time, a large number of whom have earned little or nothing for the last two or three months. There are also many engaged in printing-offices who are only partially employed.

THE NEW STAMP DUTY ON PLAYING CARDS took effect on the 2nd Sept. The duty granted by the 9 Geo. 4, c. 18, on cards and dice is repealed, and the new duty on cards only is now threepence per pack. Playing cards are to be sold in wrappers provided by the Commissioners of the Inland Revenue, on which the stamp is to be impressed, and, when sold, the same to be cancelled. Cards are to be sold in separate packs, and in such a manner as when opened the wrapper is to be destroyed; cards otherwise sold will render the seller liable to penalties. Henceforth persons are to be annually licensed to sell cards, and for selling cards without a licence the penalty is 20l. Hawkers of cards without a licence may be fined or committed to prison for three months, unless the money be paid, and the cards seized will be forfeited. The name of the maker is to be printed on the wrapper. Any person fraudulently removing a wrapper for the purpose of using it again is to be liable to a penalty of 20l. Cards in packs containing an ace of spades duly stamped may be sold without a wrapper, and also cards duly imported according to the 16 & 17 Vict. Second-hand cards may be sold to makers without being enclosed in wrappers, and if delivered out by him, are to be subject to the provisions of the new Act. Unstamped cards may be exported after notice given by the maker to the proper officer of the Inland Revenue. The reduction of the duty to 3d. is expected to increase the sale of cards.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.—*Re Charles Ritchie*, stationer, of Fell-street.—This (September 9th) was an examination meeting. The accounts show—creditors, 521l.; debtors to be paid in full, 25l.; debtors, good, 103l.; ditto doubtful, 26l.; property, 38l.; leaving a deficiency of 388l. Mr. West, for the assignees, applied for an adjournment, stating that the bankrupt had begun with nothing, and had given up nothing to his creditors; in which statement Mr. Commissioner Goulburn coinciding, an adjournment was ordered.

Re H. Kimpton, bookseller, of High Holborn.—This (September 9th) was a first meeting. The accounts show—to creditors, 1236l. 7s. 4d.; ditto secured, 88l. 6s. 6d.; liabilities, 485l. 5s. 6d.; ditto to be paid in full, 65l. 17s. 5d.; total, 1875l. 16s. 9d. By property given up, 290l.; ditto in hands of creditors, 50l.; deficiency, 1535l. 16s. 9d.; total, 1875l. 16s. 9d. Mr. William Marshall, of Regent-street, was appointed trade assignee.

BOOKS RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

ENGLISH.

Adams's Our Feathered Families, illustrated, crown 8vo 6s cloth
Addison's Recollections of an Irish Police Magistrate, foolscap 8vo 2s
Aide-Mémoire to the Military Sciences, 2nd edition, 3 vols 90s cloth
Ainsworth's English and Latin Dictionary, by Dymock, new edition, foolscap 8vo 4s 6d cloth
Alford's (Henry, D.D.) Sermons on Christian Doctrine, crown 8vo 7s 6d cloth
All Round the World, edited by Ainsworth, Vol. IV, imperial 8vo 7s 6d cloth
All the Year Round, conducted by Dickens, Vol. VII, royal 8vo 5s 6d
Antrobus's Orator's Guide, post 8vo 3s 6d cloth
Apel's Prose for Translation into German, 12mo 4s 6d cloth
Baird's Tables of Foreign Exchanges, 4to 15s cloth
Barnes's Poems of Rural Life in the Dorset Dialect, 12mo 5s cloth
Barr's The Governess; or, the Missing Pencil Case, crown 8vo 12s cloth
Bateman's Heart Melodies, square crown 8vo 7s cloth
Baxter's Reformed Pastor, edited by Brown, 3rd edition, 12mo 2s 6d cloth
Bell's Class-Book of Poetry, square 8vo 6d cloth
Bentley's (Rev. S.) Six Sermons on Prayer, foolscap 8vo 2s 6d cloth
Berquin's Pieces Choisies de l'Ami des Enfants, new edition, 4s 6d roan
Bickersteth (E. and F.) Memorials of Doing and Suffering, new edition, 3s 6d cloth
Bohn's Cheap Series, Irving's (W.) Life, Vol. II, post 8vo 2s boards
Booby's Stamp Collector's Guide, 12mo 3s sewed

Bland's Latin Hexameters, new edition, by Bowden, 12mo 3s cloth
 Blondin's Life, edited by Banks, new edition, crown 8vo 1s sewed
 Brierley's Tales and Sketches of Lancashire Life, Part I. foolscap 8vo 1s
 Broad Shadows on Life's Pathway, new edition, 12mo 3s cloth
 Brock's Children at Home, new edition, 12mo 3s cloth
 Canier's Autobiography of a French Detective, 2nd edition, foolscap 8vo 2s
 Charley's Flax and its Products in Ireland, crown 8vo 3s cloth
 Charlie and Walter, 18mo 1s cloth
 Cheever's Waymarks of Pilgrimage, new edition, 18mo 1s 6d cloth
 Child's Guide to Knowledge, by a Lady, 33rd edition, 18mo 3s half-bound
 Clark's Student's Handbook of Comparative Grammar, crown 8vo 7s 6d
 Coker's The Round Robin, foolscap 8vo 1s 6d cloth
 Collins's Basil, new edition, crown 8vo 4s cloth
 Cooper's Bravo, new edition, foolscap 8vo 1s sewed
 Cottage Commentarv, St. Mark, 12mo 1s 8d cloth sewed
 Craik's Winifred a Novelle, post 8vo 3s cloth
 Cruden's Concordance of Holy Scriptures, 20th edition, Imperial 8vo 10s 6d
 Cumming's Christ Receiving Sinners, new edition, foolscap 8vo 2s 6d cloth
 Cumming's Things Hard to be Understood, foolscap 8vo 7s cloth
 Cyclopedian, The; or, Atlas of General Maps, new edition, 21s half-bound
 Dante, translated by Thomas, Vol. II., post 8vo 6s cloth
 Davidson's Introduction to the Old Testament, Vol. II. 14s cloth
 Dawbarn's Essays, Tales, &c., 2s 6d cloth
 Dean's Movable Book of Dissolving Pictures, 4to 2s boards
 De Chatelet, L'Hostellerie des Sept Pêches Capitaux, post 8vo 1s
 De Quincey's Works, new edition, Vol. VIII., "Leaders in Literature," &c., 4s 6d
 Dialogues on "Essays and Reviews," 8vo 7s 6d cloth
 Dickens's Works, Library Illustrated, "Little Dorrit," Vol. II., 7s 6d cloth
 Disraeli's Tixion, new edition, foolscap 8vo 1s sewed
 D'Ossan's Our Satellite, a Selenography according to Science, 31s 6d
 Documents Relating to the Act of Uniformity of 1662, 8vo 6s cloth
 Drago's John Hobbs; a Tale of British India, crown 8vo 1s cloth
 Edmonds's Notes on English Grammar, new edition, 12mo 1s cloth sewed
 Edmonds's Notes on English History, 6th edition, 12mo 1s cloth sewed
 Ellis's Latin Exercises, by Arnold, 24th edition, 12mo 3s 6d roan
 Eton College Modern Atlas, Imperial 4to 21s half-bound
 Exchange, The, a Review of Commerce, &c., Vol. I. 8vo 7s 6d cloth
 Examination Papers for the Civil Service of India, folio 2s 6d sewed
 Forby's Bible Stories, 16mo 5s cloth
 Forby's Life of Christ, 16mo 2s cloth
 Forby's Church History Stories, 16mo 5s cloth
 Forby's History of England, Vols. I. and II., 3rd edition, 8vo 2s 6d cloth
 Fry's Union Assessment Committee Act, 1862, 12mo 2s cloth
 Fun, Vol. II. 4to 4s 6d cloth
 Glen's Act for Management of Highways in England, 12mo 2s cloth
 Glen's Treatise on the Law of Highways, &c., 12mo 10s 6d cloth
 Good Shepherd and his Little Lamb, 3rd edition, 18mo 2s 6d cloth
 Grant's Abounding in the Work of the Lord, 32mo 1s cloth
 Gregory's Mathematica, enlarged by Law, 4th edition, by Young, 21s
 Gronow (Capt.) Reminiscences of, 2nd edition, crown 8vo 9s cloth
 Groves's Correlation of Physical Forces, 4th edition, 8vo 7s 6d cloth
 Gumpach's True Figure and Dimensions of the Earth, 8vo 12s cloth
 Guy's (Joseph) British Spelling Book, new edition, 12mo 1s 6d cloth
 Guy's (Joseph) Tutor's Assistant; or, School Arithmetic, 12mo 2s
 Hamilton's Analytical Latin Grammar, post 8vo 3s 6d cloth
 Hanna's Last Day of our Lord's Passion, 4th edition, foolscap 8vo 5s cloth
 Harriette Clifford, 12mo 1s 6d cloth
 Hayden's Creation, edited by Novello, 8vo 1s sewed
 Hervey's (Lord A.) Charge to the Clergy of Sudbury, 8vo 1s sewed
 Hervey's Follorum Siliva, Part I., with Notes, 3rd edition, crown 8vo 7s 6d cloth
 Illustrated Catalogue of the International Exhibition, 21s cloth gilt
 Irving's (W.) Life and Letters, edited by his Nephew, Vol. II. post 8vo 7s 6d
 Jackson's Burke and the Australian Exploring Expedition of 1863, 6s
 Jackson's Synopsis of Little Sins, 12th edition, 18mo 1s sewed
 John and I, 5 vols post 8vo 5s 6d cloth
 Lady's Arithmetic, foolscap 8vo 2s 6d sewed
 Leighton's Storied Traditions of Scottish Life, foolscap 8vo 2s boards
 Lukis's Common Sense of the Water Cure, crown 8vo 5s cloth
 Lytton's Novels, 3rd edition, "Ernest Maltravers," Vol. II. 5s cloth
 Manners's Hester and I, new edition, 12mo 2s cloth
 Marryat's Frank Midway, new edition, foolscap 8vo 1s sewed
 Marsh's Origin and History of the English Language, 8vo 16s cloth
 Mathews's (Charles) Life, by Mrs. Mathews, new edition by Yates, 2s 6d
 Mick Tracy, the Scripture-Reader, crown 8vo 3s 6d cloth
 Milner (Bishop) Life of, by Dr. Huxford, 8vo 10s 6d cloth
 Minutes of the Wesleyan Conference, 1862, 12mo 1s 6d boards
 Monro (Florence) Memorials of, by her Mother, foolscap 8vo 3s 6d cloth
 Moody's Hampshire in 1862, and Extension of Domesday Book, 7s 6d
 Morton's Manual of Geography, Maps, 18mo 1s 6d bound
 Neuman and Benson's English and English Dictionary, by Seane, 28s
 Nothing to Do; or, the Influence of a Life, 18mo 1s cloth
 Noyce's Boy's Book of Industrial Information, illustrated, new edition, 3s 6d
 Noyce's Marvels of Nature; or, Outlines of Creation, new edition, 3s 6d
 Oke's Game Poaching Prevention Act, 1862, post 8vo 1s sewed
 Oke's Handy Book of Game and Fishery Laws, new edition, 3s cloth
 Owen's Prince of Wales Cantata, with Music, royal 8vo 3s 6d boards
 Parlor Library: "Berkeley's Soldier Monk," foolscap 8vo 2s boards
 Payne's Elements of Mental and Moral Science, 5th edition, 8vo 8s 6d
 Place's Catechism of Music for the Use of Young Children, 1s sewed
 Pope's History of the Kings of Ancient Britain, crown 8vo 3s 6d cloth
 Price's Winter Climate of Menton, with Hints to Invalids, 3s cloth
 Railway Library: "Cockton's Percy Fitzingham," new edition foolscap 8vo 2s
 Reason Why, General Science, new edition, crown 8vo 3s 6d cloth
 Redding's All's Well that Ends Well, 3 vols post 8vo 31s 6d cloth
 Reid's The Maroon, 3 vols post 8vo 31s 6d cloth
 Reid's Hunter's Feast, new edition, illustrated 12mo 3s 6d cloth
 Rhind's First-Class Book of Physical Geography, 10th edition, 1s cloth
 Routledge's Popular Guide to London, by Pardon, foolscap 8vo 1s boards
 Ruff's Guide to the Turf, 1862, Supplement to, 12mo 1s 6d cloth
 Schiller's Pico della Mirandola, translated by Wallington, foolscap 8vo 3s cloth
 Scott's Waverley Novels, cheap edition, Vol. IX., "Tavernier," foolscap 8vo 1s
 Scott's Miscellaneous Works, Vols. XXVII. and XXVIII., new edition, foolscap 8vo 3s each, cl
 Scripture Reading Lessons for Little Children, new edition, 16mo 1s 6d
 Select Library: "Lever's Dodd Family," Vol. I., post 8vo 2s boards
 Selene, a Tale, foolscap 8vo 2s 6d cloth
 Seven Champions of Christendom, foolscap 8vo 3s cloth
 Sheahan's History and Topography of Buckinghamshire, 8vo 21s
 Shelley Memorials, edited by Lady Shelley, 2nd edition, post 8vo 5s
 Shelton's Dictionary of Every-day Difficulties, crown 8vo 3s cloth
 Shilling Library, Archer's Madame Prudence, foolscap 8vo 1s sewed
 Sixpenny Magazine, Vol. III. 8vo 3s 6d cloth
 Six Weeks in Ireland, by a Templar, foolscap 8vo 3s cloth
 Sixteen Sermons at the Special Services, St. Paul's, 1862, 8vo 2s cloth
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